

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHAROOSHAN M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO 34—

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 9 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
12 Feb.	RAJPUTANA	MOREA*	16,568
19 "	RAZMAK		10,918
26 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	15,993
12 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 "	RAZMAK		10,918
26 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
3 Mar.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
10 "	RAZMAK		10,918
17 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
24 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	15,993
31 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
7 Apr.	RAZMAK	MALWA*	15,993
14 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
21 "	RAZMAK		10,918
28 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
5 May	RAZMAK		10,918
12 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 "	RAZMAK		10,918
26 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
3 Jun.	RAZMAK		10,918
10 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
17 "	RAZMAK		10,918
24 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
1 Jul.	RAZMAK		10,918
8 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
15 "	RAZMAK		10,918
22 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
29 "	RAZMAK		10,918
5 Aug.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 "	RAZMAK		10,918
19 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
26 "	RAZMAK		10,918
3 Sep.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
10 "	RAZMAK		10,918
17 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
24 "	RAZMAK		10,918
1 Oct.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
8 "	RAZMAK		10,918
15 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
22 "	RAZMAK		10,918
29 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
5 Nov.	RAZMAK		10,918
12 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
19 "	RAZMAK		10,918
26 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,918
10 "	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
17 "	RAZMAK		10,918
24 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
31 "	RAZMAK		10,918
7 Jan.	RAJWALPINDI		16,610
14 "	RAZMAK		10,918
21 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
28 "	RAZMAK		10,918
4 Feb.	RAJWALPINDI		16,610

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £50.
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN
TICKETS.
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaiser Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA	8,127
24th "	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARCHA	8,228
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

Date	Steamers	To
5th Feb.	RIVERWAY	To Japan
1st March	DEV NARAYAN	China & Japan
	MOULTON	At Colombo for Australia
15th "	DELTA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia
29th "	NELLORE	China & Japan
31st "	MALJOJA	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
* TAMBA MARU	5845	1 Feb.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	6059	12 Feb.	22 Feb.
RYUJIN MARU	6243	12 Feb.	24 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5773	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb.
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb.
* AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar.

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
KARACHI.
Ballard Est., BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.
1927
9th Feb. WARINA* Busrah via Persian Gulf Ports.
11th " CHAKLA Busrah via Karachi
14th " VITA Karachi via Kathiwar coast ports.
16th " BANDRA Busrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th " KAROA East & P. Africa.
*Cargo Steamer, will not carry Passengers.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.
Valuation. Year. Surplus disclosed.
First 1917 Rs. 11,532
Second 1920 Rs. 27,737
Third 1923 Rs. 1,16,544
No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Ititis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoon Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulee," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.
BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.
MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION
Local. Mofussil. Foreign
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"
(Continence)
Sent gratis and post free on writing to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for Interim Bonuses.
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,383. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,000.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 Pa. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation Pa. 4-0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit Rs. 2-10-6 % net

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Aice Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,838

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort BOMB

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED? One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for Rs. ten thousand with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustees—Govt. Official Trustees.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES. **INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000**
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus-giving offices at every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDROYAL & Co., P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
Or D. Gopal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Hyderabad (Deccan). Bombay 4 (Pomlay Chalk 4 St.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.	The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.	Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.	The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velveteen, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
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BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle', to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, A R27

WANTED—ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS PERSONS everywhere. Earn Rs. 10 daily. For guaranteed profitable, prospective scheme and free particulars, Apply:—BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Buxharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—SITUATION by an experienced first class Mill Engineer. Apply Box No. 1911 Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R 31

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhajivani Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay; inquire there P. J. JAL. R23

TO LET 4 large ROOMS as Godowns or for residential purposes, situated in a compound of a Bungalow at 51 Naigum Road Dadar. Rent Rs. 25/ per each room per month. Apply Mr. DORAB B. MODY on the premises. R 33

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. 250 to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Interested investor should communicate to Box 1922, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.' R R144

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in 'The Chronicle.' Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Bombay Chronicle,'
22, Cross Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE SAMPLE—SUPHAID DAROO (Registered). Keeps the Eyes clean and healthy. For Free Sample apply to: AYA SINGH, Optician, AMRITSAR. R 32

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to: BHARATI HOUSE, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore. 19

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED RATES.—Shares of an Insurance Concern of a long standing. For particulars please apply to, Box No. 1910 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.' 28129

PROFESSION.

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Fors Road and Grant Road. R 18

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS
Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

To,
THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS OF
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

Dear Sirs,

PURSUANT to a Requisition, dated 31st January, 1927, received from a Holder of more than one-tenth of the nominal amount of the Debentures issued by the Dwarka Cement Co., Ltd., Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Debenture Holders of the Dwarka Cement Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1927, to consider and if thought fit to pass the Resolution set out below as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That Clause 19 of the Debenture Trust Deed shall be altered by providing that the principal monies due and owing to the Debenture Holders 'pari passu' and without any preference or priority whatsoever for the principal monies due on the Debentures whether due date for payments shall have arrived or not shall be payable first out of the residue in the said clause mentioned and the interest for the time being due and owing on the Debentures shall be payable secondly out of the residue therein mentioned and that such alteration be effected by a Supplemental Trust Deed, whereby the payments authorised by the first two sub-clauses of Clause 19 shall be transposed."

Dated this 5th day of February, 1927.

MANILAL B. NANAVATI,

MADHAVJEE DAMODHER,
THACKERSEY,
Trustees for the Debenture-Holders.
28103

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND
TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 16387 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 45760 to 45775 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the names of Bai Piroja Rustam Mody, Hormusji Peroshaw Mody and Kaikhushro Peroshaw Mody has been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramways Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 8th February, 1927.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—
108. From Sir Vasantrao Anandao Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E.—For representing to the Governor-in-Council that the expenditure in connection with the Police Force of the City in the next Budget should not be reduced.
109-110. From Mr. M. C. Javie—(109) For requesting the resolution of the Corporation requesting the Commissioner to place before the Drainage Committee plans and estimates for the disposal of the sewage of the northern portion of the Island at Love Grove and (110) For requesting the Drainage Committee to expedite their report regarding certain proposals in connection with the Drainage and Sewerage of the City.
111. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz.—For expressing opinion that the ruling of the President regarding his amendment in respect of supply of water by meter measurement to the Western India Turf Club, Ltd., was not correct.
112. From Mr. B. G. Parekar.—For requesting the Standing Committee to consider the advisability of fixing the rents of all the stalls in the Municipal Markets on a fair and equitable basis.
113. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behran, seconded by Mr. K. F. Nariman.—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to consider the desirability of amending Sections 144 and 145 of the Municipal Act, so that the General Tax leviable respectively from Government and from the Port Trust for the properties vesting in them shall be levied at the same rates as are leviable from the public.
114. From Mr. B. G. Parekar, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Luxmon.—For obtaining certain particulars from the Schools Committee regarding the question of removing the Dada group of schools in Shri Krishna Buildings on Dadar Road to other premises before the expiry of the promised period.
115. From Mr. H. J. Davis, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora.—For appointing a Committee to examine the balance-sheets and reports of the various institutions to whom the Corporation have been giving grants-in-aid with a view to enabling the Corporation to know what grants should be given to them in future.
116. From Mr. B. B. Palwankar, seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. B. G. Parekar.—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee on the advisability of opening a Municipal Free Library in the vicinity of Aripada Improvement Trust chawls at Madanpura.
117. From Mr. B. B. Palwankar, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parekar.—For expressing opinion that the public road between Poibavdi Corner at Parel and the Elphinstone Road Overbridge should be asphalted, raised to the level of the adjoining footpaths and widened on the south side.
118. From Mr. A. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi.—For requesting the Commissioner of Police to inform the Corporation what action he has taken in the matter of removing prostitutes from a chawl opposite the Prarthana Samaj at Girgaum.
119. From Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconded by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.—For amending the Rules for the appointment of the President of the Corporation so as to make the rule for the appointment of Municipal Officers by the process of elimination applicable to the election of the President for the year 1927-28.
120. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to expedite the report on the question of increasing the number of wards in the City for the purposes of Municipal elections.
121-123. From Mr. K. F. Nariman.—(121) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he would be able to bring the Accounts Manual into effect from the next official year (1927) for requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of the Code of Procedure for the guidance of the Engineering Departments; and (123) For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to submit within a month the proposed draft amendment of the Municipal Act so as to require the Commissioner to take the previous sanction of the Corporation and the Standing Committee in cases in which he is required to take the sanction of those bodies.
124. From Mr. Kisandas M. Ramji.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the condition of Connaught Road.
125. From Mr. Hosenally M. Rahimtoola.—For expediting the Commissioner's report on the question of the amalgamation of the various departments of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust.
126. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mrs. A. P. McKenna.—For requesting the Commissioner to take immediate steps to keep the Chowpatty Fowehol clear of hawkers.
127. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole.—For expressing opinion that a Visitors' Book should be kept in every Municipal Market.
128-133. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz.—For obtaining a report from the Markets Committee as to (128) the qualifications, salaries, etc. of the Superintendents of Markets during the last ten years (129) whether the Superintendent of Markets is supposed to visit the Bandra Slaughter Houses (130) whether any complaints have been received against the present Superintendent of Markets. (131) The personnel of the staff of the present Superintendent of Markets. (132) whether the six horse-boxes in the Arthur Crawford Market were ever used by the predecessors of the Superintendent and (133) how many times leave has been granted to the Superintendent from the 26th July to 13th October 1926.
134. From Mr. S. L. Silam, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole.—For expressing opinion that Town Duty at the rate of 10 annas per Bombay Maund should be levied on all imported vegetable Ghee.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary,
Bombay, 8th February, 1927.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1927, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd February to 17th February, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 24th January, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 14th February 1927, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 3rd February 1927, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.) 28051

NOTICE

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1927, at 3-15 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd February to 17th February 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 24th January, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday the 14th February, 1927, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 3rd February 1927, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S.T.) 28050

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

THE PAINTED CEILING for Baroda Palace will be in view, and examples of Oil Painting, Water-colour, Black and White, Architectural Designs, Craftwork, and Modelling.

Open to the Public on the 9th, 10th and 11th February from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all our inquiries for the purchase of stores for the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills and the Indian Woollen Mills will be put up at the Madhooji Dhanraj Mills at Fort, where all communications in connection with store supplies should be forwarded.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary,
Bombay, 8th February, 1927.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL
INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split fire wood to the Locomotive Department during the period 1-4-1927 to 31-12-1927 are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, R. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1927.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. system, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,

Agent.
Church Gate,
27th January 1927.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL
HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., to King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from the 1st March, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 15-2-1927. All tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of medicines etc., for the K. E. M. Hospital".

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Secretary's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5/ will have to be paid for each set of copies of the tender.

Names of all the partners should be mentioned in the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

28121

NOTICE.
NO. 1340.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Army woollen and cotton cuttings, remnants and sweepings, likely to be available at the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, U. P. during 1927-28, to be opened by the undersigned at his Office at 12 noon on the 19th March, 1927.

Form of tender and schedule can be obtained up to the 4th March, 1927, on application in writing.

(Sd.) F. DICKINS, LT. COL. I.A.C.
Chief Ordnance Officer.

Clothing Factory
Shahjahanpur,
4th February, 1927.

28123

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the property bearing Collector's Old No. 684, New N's. 3133, 3141, Old Survey No. 39, New Survey No. 1654 and Cadestral Survey No. 856 of Bhuleswar Division and Municipal C Ward Nos. 1464 and 1465 and Street Nos. 103, 105 and 107 consisting of a piece of land measuring 445 4/9 square yards with the building standing thereon and situate at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and commonly known as Jeram Naranji's House is FOR SALE. Persons desiring to buy the same should send in private offers to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of February 1927.

Any further information required by intending purchasers will be supplied by them by the undersigned on a personal interview.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1927.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Solicitors, High Court.
Ismael Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

28132

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2409 of 1925.

BUNDEALI BHOJABHAI and
others, Plaintiffs.

vs.

BEHRAMJI PALLONJI ELIA,
Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1926, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 14th day of February 1927, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

PROPERTY AT LADY HARDINGE
ROAD, MATUNGA.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate on the South side of Lady Hardinge Road and on the West side of Mammala Tank Road at Matunga in the City of Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring about five thousand two hundred and eighty-two square yards, situate within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 206, 259, 571, New No. A/3552, Old Survey No. 1/175, New Survey No. 1A/1389 and Cadastral Survey No. 549 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G Nos. 4047 and 4047, 4039 to 4043 and 4046, Street Nos. 398, 400 to 401 and 407 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by Lady Hardinge Road, on or towards the South by the property of Bhandari Jagannath Raghunath Moray, on or towards the West by the property of Dhandi Bhabaji Moray and on or towards the East by Mammala Tank Road.

LOT NO. II.

PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the Buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 717 1/3 square yards being a portion of land and premises, situate at Tardeo Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered along with other lands in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2/3502 and Cadastral Survey No. 336, Tardeo Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3854(2) Street No. 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 2B, on or towards the West by Plot No. 1, on or towards the North by the property of Nagnichand Fulchand and on or towards the South by the proposed private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovesaid at Ismael Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

27966

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JINABHAI CHAGANLAL has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and abutting on the West side of Jambhee Mohalla or Bapu Khote Street, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Jambhee Mohalla or Bapu Khote Street, on the West by Sweeper's Passage, on the North by the property of Ramji and Birji Keshavji and on the South by the property of Mohunji Purshotam and which said land is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 179 New No. 7494, Old Survey No. 1935 and New Survey No. 792 and which said premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 44 now under C Ward No. 3997 and Street No. 224, 226 and 228.

RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs. Motchand and Devidas,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8th Feb. 1927.

28131

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1885.
Capital Authorized 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 30,92,651
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abdhar Hyderabad Montgomery
Allahabad (Sind) Montgomery
Amritsar Jullundur Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City Jaranwalla Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant. Jammu Peshawar City
Bombay Jhelum City Patiala
Cawnpore Jhang Quetta
Calcutta (Maghiana) Rawalpindi
Delhi Karachi Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan Kasur Sargodha
Ferozepore Lahore City Simla
Gujranwalla Lyallpur
Gojra Ludhiana Srinagar
Hafizabad Meerut City
Hoshiarpur Multan City

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sagson House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3

BRANCHES:
Amara Colombo
Baghdad Karachi
Bahrein Kirkuk
Basrah Madras
Bombay Mosul
Calcutta

Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomey-Martin, Esq.
Emile Franquet, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarij, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATAWALLA, C.I.E.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits: Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund „ 89,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:
Alexandria Karachi Seattle
Batavia Kobe San Francisco
Bombay London Samarang
Buenos Aires Los Angeles Shanghai
Calcutta Lyons Singapore
Canton Manila Siamsookai
Changchun Nagasaki Sourabaya
Dairen Newchwang Sydney
Fengtien New York Tientsin
Hankow Nagoya Tokyo
Harbin Osaka Teimon
Hongkong Peking Tientsin
Honolulu Rangoon Vladivostok
Kai Yuen Saigon

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

For the Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
ROSE-GRAFTS.

500 selected varieties, British and Continental, of all shades of colour, perfume, including new introductions. Prices considerably reduced, are sent well-packed through India and Burma. Illustrated Price-list free.

JARIN DES FLEURS
P. O. Mitham, Santal Perga, E. I. Ry.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes

why not be certain
that they are made
by artistic. Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCES STREET, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.



COLLEEN MOORE
Irene
adapted from the famous Musical Comedy.
It's a Sensation! And a CIRCUS OF FUN!
filled with reels of wonderful natural colours.
PATHE SUPER GAZEITE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

EMPRESS THEATRE

8-20, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Lloyd Brand of Laughs is the best.

HAROLD LLOYD in
(1) "GRANDMA'S BOY" and
(2) "A SAILOR MADE MAN"
Lloyd's Laughs Last.

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
World's Premier Comedian
CHARLIE CHAPLIN and
World's Most Talked of Child,
JACKIE COOGAN IN "THE KID"
A Picture that made the Kid famous.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

Excelsior Film Co's
Picture

DIL-FAROSH

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for
aches and pains. 25 years of
increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain calm used
in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff
joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises,
chilblains, rheumatism, backache
and a host of other pain
troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

'REJUVENATOR'

An infallible REMEDY for mental and
physical debility, restores vital powers,
makes the old young and the weak
strong and is invaluable to all brain
workers.

MAXIMUM COURSE OF TREATMENT:
12 days 24 doses.
COST Rs. 5/- NET.

Medical Research
Institute,
KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

COOK-EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNA PURNIMA COOKER CO.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—

RAFATALL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS, February 8.
S S Bahadur, Gilson, Calcutta.
S S Zamora, Odessa.
S S Singu, Wright, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES, February 8.
S S Gazania, Warrington, Colombo (for
order).
February 9.
S S Warina, Seabrook, Basrah.
S S Hatimura, Lamb, Calcutta.
S S North Pacific, Gill, Karachi.
S S Nippon, Bignani, Trieste via Karachi.
S S Ariosto, Bignani, Hull via Karachi.
S S Axentels, Goose, Karachi and Okha.
S S British Holly, Perry, Abadan.

LOADING, February 8.
Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Ozarda for Rangoon.
S S Bahadur—The T M Co.'s steamer
Bahadur arrived in harbour yesterday from
Calcutta with a general cargo.
S S Zamora—The Graham T. Co.'s steam-
er Zamora arrived in harbour yesterday from
Odessa, with a cargo of Sugar.
S S Singu—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s
steamer Singu, arrived in harbour yesterday
from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.
S S Warina—The B I S N Co.'s steamer
Warina will sail to-day from Bombay har-
bour for Basrah with a general cargo and 11
deck passengers.

S S Hatimura—The B I S N Co.'s steamer
Hatimura will sail to-day from Bombay har-
bour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S North Pacific—The L. Edward Ltd. steam-
er North Pacific will sail to-day from
Bombay Harbour for Karachi, with same
bottom cargo.

S S Nippon—The Lloyd Triestino steam-
er Nippon will sail to-day from Bombay har-
bour for Trieste via Karachi, with a general
cargo.

S S Ariosto—The J P Co.'s steamer
Ariosto, will sail to-day from Bombay har-
bour for Hull via Karachi with a general and
some bottom cargo.

S S Axentels—The L. Edward Ltd. steam-
er Axentels will sail to-day from Bombay har-
bour for Karachi and Okha with a general
and some bottom cargo.

S S Gazania—The B I S N Co.'s steamer
Gazania sailed yesterday from Bombay har-
bour for Colombo (for order), with ballast.
S S British Holly—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s
steamer British Holly will sail to-day from
Bombay harbour for Abadan, with ballast.

EXPORTS, February 8.
S S Rajputana for London: 84 bales goat
skins M. Hussain Allahibux, 14 bales goat
skins and 6 bales sheep skins M. Laddu, 3
bales woolen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 69 ewt
raisins Ram Agency, 5 bales goat skins H B
Ramjee and Co., 53 bales carpets M. M. T.
Afshan, 1 case woollen furniture and 1 bale
woollen carpets Grindlay and Co., Ltd.
1 case brassware D Chellaram, 44 bales lamb
skins H A M. Sawal, 20 bales carpets and 2
bales fox skins and master skins A Azizulla-
off, 4 bales fox skins H A M. Sawal, 1 pot
rose oil E Virje and Co., 39 cases India
bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency
Ltd., 1 bale embroidered piecegoods, 3 cases
cotton prints, 14 pkgs wearing apparel curds,
glass ware and pictures Cox and King's Ship-
ping Agency Ltd., 8 pkgs. wearing apparel
and haberdashery and 1 bale hard ware Thos
Cook and Son Ltd., 2 bales fox skins Cox
and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 300 ewt
linseed Ralli Bros., 3 pkgs. wood carving,
3 pkgs. carpets, 1 pkg. printed books, 11
pkgs. wearing apparel Cox and King's Ship-
ping Agency Ltd., 1 kg. musical instruments
Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 30
bales goat skins H B Ramjee and Son,
2 cases cotton prints H J Bhargava, 53 bales
cow, goat and sheep skins L Hassan, 10 bales
goat skin M Esmail, 26 bales woolen car-
pets, E Ben Dewood, 1140 lbs. cardamoms
R S Tatta and Co Ltd., 37 bales goat, sheep
and cow hides A Abdullah and Co.
For Constantinople: 6 bales woolen car-
pets E Ben Dewood.
For Gibraltar: 2 cases brass ware, wooden
wares and sandalwood boxes M Daldas and
Sons.

For Marseilles: 305 bales raw cotton Cha-
cety and Thackersey Ltd.
S S Gracovra for Venice: 25 bales raw
cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 1210 bales raw cot-
ton K Deyehand and Co Ltd., 580 bales raw
cotton Vurdman Bros., 440 bales raw cotton
K M Nathoo, 150 bales raw cotton Chacety
and Thackersey Ltd., 1000 ewt caslor seed
Volkart Bros., 770 bales raw cotton Volkart
Bros.

For Trieste: 55 bales raw cotton Unwin
Cotton Co Ltd., 55 bales raw cotton G K
Kaisha Ltd., 330 bales raw cotton Italinda
Cotton Co Ltd., 110 bales raw cotton K M
Nathoo, 150 bales raw cotton A Damodar,
35 bales cotton by B Raiya and Co., 110 bales
raw cotton S Spinner and Co., 1120 bales raw
cotton Volkart Bros., 440 bales raw cotton K
Deyehand and Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for Barcelona: 300 bales raw
cotton B Cursondas and Co.
For Liverpool: 40 bales wool raw E D
Sassoon and Co Ltd., 13113 ewt myrabollams
P Mathradas and Co Ltd., 2060 ewt ground-
out cake S Banister and Co Ltd., 175 bales
wool raw Meyer Nissim.

For Glasgow: 86 bales shooks and 24
bales hoops A E Jovitt and Co Ltd., 60 tons
B. auxile ore, The Shrivapur Syndicate Ltd.,
2502 ewt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.
Ltd.

IMPORTS, February 8.
S S City of Cambridge from Liverpool.
Agents: Killick Nixon and Co.
From Liverpool: 40 kegs zinc paste, 9
cases trays, 10 pieces straw boards, 17 cases
biscuits, 60 cases washing blue, 49 cases bolts
and nuts and rivets, 190 bags borax crystals,
20 cases cycles, 60 cases bath bricks, 1133
boxes and 249 cases soap, 25 cases provisions,
2 cases writing ink, 11 bales and 9 cases
tubes, 400 bags bicarbonate of soda, 36 cases
biscuits, 50 bales paper, 123 cases cheese,
18 bales cotton canvas, and flax canvases,
10 pieces and 2 cases travelling crane, 1580
boxes tin plates, 11 cts, and 21 cases loama,
20 bales yellow metal sheets, 10 cases var-
nish, 20 cases salomonic, 80 cts. glass
bottles, 23 cases leather, belting, 10 cases
umbrella ribs, 30 boxes bricks, 660 cases,
21 cts, 39 pieces and 30 boxes earthen ware,
25 barrels lubricating grease, 13 cases en-
gine clothing and boarding, 24 cases glass boxes,
173 cases and 5 casting machinery, 129 Eggs
and 2 cts paint, 13 cases brace work, 10 cases
apothecary ware, 173 cases cigarettes, 22

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASS. LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

8th. February, 1927.

Week ending 29th Jan.

1927. 1926.
Bales. Bales.

Calcutta 4127 2582
Bombay x 174578 171727
Karachi 52371 54432
Madras 2576 1579
Rangoon (a) 2691
Tuticorin

233652 233014

EXPORTS.

Week ending 29th Jan.

1927. 1926.
Bales. Bales.

Calcutta 69528 115802
Bombay x 20440 100666
Karachi 969 1919
Madras 1674 2766
Tuticorin

92611 221183

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 29th Jan.

1926-27. 1925-26.

Calcutta 34470 23278
Bombay x 1262274 1446830
Karachi 327008 589950
Madras 36011 50466
Rangoon 11956 (a) 8479
Tuticorin 4519 10004

1676229 2128977

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 29th Jan.

1926-27. 1925-26.

Calcutta 8736 8125
Bombay x 590028 807814
Karachi 204389 344604
Madras 16055 41904
Rangoon 24276 33723
Tuticorin 10293 43165

853777 1270725

(a) to 22nd Jan. x Includes Coastal Ports
& reshipments of foreign
cotton

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 7th Feb.

1927. 1926.
1874 5213

1st Sept. to 7th Feb.
1926-27. 1925-26.
17931 32335

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 25th Jan.

1927. 1926.

United Kingdom 110 28412
Continent 12805
China 55800
Japan 4525
Bombay (a) 110 71542
U. S. A. 1326 2850

195605 363136

x Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observa-
tions during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of
8th. February 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at
a.m. 29.974 inches (.011 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8
a.m. (previous day) 29.876 inches (.006
below normal).

24Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past
hours .009.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.5
degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 60.3
degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours
83.1 degrees (1.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours
68.3 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 54%.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous
day) 64%.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per
hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours
147 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind dur-
ing 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole
sky cloudy 10.)

pkgs and 7 bales bedsteads, 19 Dbugs black
lead powder, 193 loose and 3 cases pulley, 28
40 pieces, 193 loose and 3 cases pulley, 28
cases colour, 14 cases files, 28 cases springs,
15 rolls linoleum, 220 bales mild steel hoops,
138 Dbugs rail keys, 10 cases bottled vine-
gar, 2301 bales galvanized corrugated sheets,
7 cts and 3 cases cracker, 28 barrels tallow
substitutes, 20 cases tonic, 26 cases and 21
bales cycle parts, saddles and accessories, 13
loose R. tyres, 20 boxes and 29 barrels auto
tyres and tubes, 79 cases lavatories, 15 cases
sawee, 10 bales cycle rim, 23 cases joists,
30 bales steel, 10 drums chloride of zinc,
40 cases trap, 45 cases pans, 31 cases cloths,
32 bales and 36 pkgs motor covers and
tubes, 25 bales yellow metal sheets,
162 bales and 90 cases art silk,
woollen and cotton piecegoods, 27 cases tin-
aues, 123 cases and 14 bales cotton goods, 277
cases Arabic gum.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 7.	
March	13.72-06
July	13.9-08
October	14.19-07
December	14.10-08
Midling Spot	14.57-08
Midling Spot	14.10-09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 7.	
March	13.76-06
July	14.02-08
Midling Spot	13.73-07

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 7.	
March	13.72-06
July	13.9-08
October	14.19-07
December	14.10-08
Midling Spot	14.57-08
Midling Spot	14.10-09

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 7.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	32,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.	
February	7.32-02
March	7.32-03
April	7.31-02
May	7.32-03
June	7.32-03
July	7.32-03
August	7.32-03
September	7.32-03
October	7.32-03
November	7.32-03
December	7.32-03
January	7.32-03
February	7.32-03
Midling Spot	7.51-01

RALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.	
Cables at Liverpool	7.00
Cables on Speculation	2.00
Cables of East Indian Cotton	2.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.	
February	13.03-16
March	13.03-16
April	13.03-16
May	13.03-16
June	13.03-16
July	13.03-16
August	13.03-16
September	13.03-16
October	13.03-16
November	13.03-16
December	13.03-16
January	13.03-16
February	13.03-16
Sabirahis, F.G.E. Spot	13.70-09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.	
Scholar Good	5.70
Scholar Fully Good	5.80
Scholar Fine	6.10
Bagal Good	5.80
Bagal Fully Good	6.00
Bagal Fine	6.20
Oomra Good	6.20
Oomra Fully Good	6.45
Oomra Fine	6.70
Breach Good	6.15
Breach Fully Good	6.45
Breach Fine	6.75

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 7.	
Silver—Absence of Support. Business small. Market Quiet.	
Spot	27.4 16
Forward	27.3 16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 7.	
Bar Gold, fine, per oz.	44 11 1 2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, day to day Loans	2-5/8%
Interest 7 days market Loans	4%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8%
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/8%
Five Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4%
Five Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4%

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 7.	
T.T. Berlin on London	90.48 1/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12 1/3
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	23.17
T.T. Milan on London	113.91
T.T. Paris on London	25.21
T.T. Rome on London	123.39

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

Bank's buying 3 M at D A 1/8 1/4.

Bank's buying T T 1/6.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Fms. 872.

Bank's buying 3 M at D A 92.

Bank's buying D D Fms. 927.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 124 3/4.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling Rs. 143 3/4.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 1/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 3/4.

CROSS RATE—

London—New York Dof. 4.35.

London—Paris Fms. 123.35.

London—Switzerland Fms. 25.21.

London—Brussels Fms. 34.875.

London—Rome Liras 118.30.

London—Berlin March 20.46.

Tone of Exchange. Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.	
5 months 4-5/8 per cent.	
6 months 4-5/8 per cent.	
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.	
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.	
1 month 5 per cent.	
3 months 5 per cent.	
6 months 5 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market—Steady.	
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, February 7.	
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£191-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	£116-1/2
(London Register)	£10-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£48-1/2
National Bank	£6-1/4
Eastern Bank	£87-1/2
Funding Loan 4%	£76-1/2
Conversion Loan	£191-7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£59
Rupia Paper 3 1/2%	£57
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£70
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£70
Consols	£101-1/2
War Loan 5%	£93-1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£93-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 7.	
Copper, English best selected	£ 59
Copper, Braziers	£ 58-1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£ 27
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	£ 15-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£ 802

LINSSEED.

London, Feb. 7.	
Linsseed, Calcutta, Ton—	
Feb/Mar shipment nominal	£17-17-6
Apr/May shipment nominal	£17-5-0
Linsseed, La Plata, C. I. T., ton	
Feb/Mar shipment	£15-2-6
Apr/May shipment	£15-1-3
MARKET—Trade is small.	
Linsseed, Bombay ton.	
Feb/Mar shipment nominal	£18-17-6

LINSSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 7.	
Linsseed Oil, naked, London cwt	
Mar/Apr delivery buyers	31/4 1/2
May/Aug delivery Paid & sellers	31/4 1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 7.	
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.	
Feb/Mar shipment sellers	51/9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb.	
Feb/Mar shipment sellers	51/3
MARKET—Price are favouring buyers.	
Wheat, Australian	
Feb/Mar shipment sellers	52/6
Market—Faster.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi	
May/June shipment buyers	51/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 7.	
Cottonseed, Bombay—	
Feb/Mar shipment quoted	£8-7-6
Cottonseed, Bombay—	
Feb/Mar shipment offered	£19-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton—	
Feb/Mar shipment offered	£20-0-0
Rapeseed, To in, Ton—	
Feb/Mar shipment offered	£20-0-0

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 7.	
Demand Bills	484.16

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 7.	
Fai. Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality.)	15

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Opened Easy on Poor Liverpool. Later Advanced on Further Support. Futures 6 to 8 higher. Spot 5 Points Easy. at 14-10.

LOCAL—Based on long liquidation. Some Rally on Shorts Covering. Later Operators bought. Closed Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Private Cables and Reports:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—
New York May highest. 14.02 (2.01 p.m.) lowest 13.89 (10.45 a.m.)
Liverpool—Market declined on long liquidation and hedge selling.
Messrs. Thomas Smith Co's report states:—
In reply to our cable regarding acreage our friends in Texas reply as follows:—
"Think acreage will be reduced 16 per cent."
Note—We advise taking profits on longs with a view to replace the same on reactions.
Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 7th inst. (6 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—
"Marked advanced in sympathy with New York, later declining on heavy long liquidation. In our opinion the advance has been overdone. Feeling less confident about Senate passing McNary Bill.
New York cables fears Farm Relief Bill will be vetoed by President if passed."

AMERICAN.

Yesterday the New York opened easy on no response from Liverpool market and prices declined 17 points below previous close. At the decline there was renewed bull support which arrested the decline and prices recovered partially. Futures closed 6 to 8 points lower. Spot prices ruled easy 5 points at 14-10.
The Liverpool market opened easy with no support and prices registered a small decline. Of about 10 points after opening. The close was barely steady and prices closed unchanged to 3 points lower.
The recent rise in American cotton is due

ROOM RATE

February, 8.	
Bengal 243 March.	
Bengal 245 May.	
Breach 275 A/M.	
Breach 281 J.A.	
Oomra 259 March.	
Oomra 261 May.	
Bengal	257 250 243 235
S. P.	253 246 239 231
Rajputana	257 250 243 235
Rajputana	257 250 243 235
C. P. No. 1	251 244 237 229
C. P. No. 2	272 272 267 262
Khandesh	263 253 248 243
Madhya	262 257 252 247

READY COTTON SALES.

February, 8.	
Ready Cotton Sales Report—	
100 Currimbhoy and Co. Sangli 303.	
309 Jagan Cotton Co. Mumbai 262/265.	
104 Jagan Cotton Co. Khandesh 255/260.	
200 H. Ramchandani Amroli 265.	
200 H. Ramchandani Amroli 265.	
100 Forbes Co. Botad 254.	
200 Vellart Bros. Ahmednagar 253.	
200 Narasinghji Akola 265.	
100 A. Damodar Daruba 273.	
100 A. Damodar Daruba 273.	
200 A. Damodar Rajputana 255/257.	
200 Suzuki and Co. Borar 260/262.	
200 Mithalbai Nathoo Bengal 260.	

SRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 8.	
The following are the fluctuation of Broach Cotton rates of the bazar.	
Opening 110 Rs. 278 1/4	
12-15 275 1/2 Settlement rate	
1-30 274 1/2 Rs.	
2-45 275	
4-10 275	
5-15 276 1/2	
6-20 278 1/2	
Last 270 277	
Highest rate. Lowest rate.	
Rs. 278 1/2 Rs. 274.	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.	
Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon on the 7th inst.	
Wheat	7,027
Linsseed	4,703
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,402
Groundnuts	895
Cottonseed	16,768
Rice	101,209
Myrahelams	6,794
Cottonseed	25,762
Gram	1,003
Jowar	1,562
Rajree	6,115
Coal	713 tons.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 7.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch standard	
No. 25, C & F. Calcutta.	
Feb/Mar per cwt. Offered 18/1 1/2	
Oct/Dec per cwt. 18/3 offered	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard	
No. 25, C & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt. offered 18/4	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard	
No. 25, C & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/4-3/4 offered	

to the proposal of Farmers relief legislation and even if the bill is passed we think the effect of the same is discounted. We are at a loss to know the details of the bills but as far as we see it such safeguards are not favourably met in the Congress and we doubt whether it will become a law. Further recent trend of prices, makes us believe that Manchester is now not buying cotton keenly and the speculative position appears overbought which is bound to reflect on the prices sooner or later.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following slightly easier reports from America, our market opened easy for Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 276/8 and prices declined on long liquidation by local operators and commission houses. At the decline there was little short covering and prices closed as under at 4 p.m.	
Broach A/M	276/8 276/8 274 275
Broach J.A	281 282 281 281
Oomra Mar	250 260 258 259
Oomra May	261 262 261 261/8
Bengal Mar	218 243 242 242
Bengal May	245 246 244 244

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 4 points higher and later cables showed 7 points better. Our market opened for Broach A/M at 275 and improved on local operators buying. The close was steady.	
Op.	Hi.
275 276/12 275 276/8	
282 284 282 284	
260 261/8 260 261/8	
262 264 262 264	
242/8 245 242/8 245	
244/8 246 244/8 246	

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.	
Bombay, Feb. 8	
In full pressed Bales.	Since 1st September
This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,514 2,602,222 2,275,001
Central India	3,246 1,65,640 2,38,338
Bani and Nagar	2,000 1,37,737 1,30,200
Hyderabad-Gowari	578 5,129 46,949
Borir	4,512 3,67,410 2,90,571
Central Provinces	2,55 1,33,770 1,44,521
Total Oomras	14,365 11,57,915 10,67,984
Dholera	1,268 46,352 1,24,477
N.W. Provinces	69 50,208 1,21,747
Rajputana	421 21,691 58,316
Sind-Punjab	263 70,710 1,44,007
Broach	9 248 70,305
Coompta & Dharwar	20,030 13,729
Westerns Northern	9,133 8,239
Cocandria	390 1,473
Tinnevely and Cam.	
bodia	4,603 6,441
Perdon	2,874 2,117
American	73,723 143
Egyptian and African	21,515 30,529
Cumila, Burma & Other sorts.	10 430
Total	18,415 11,29,458 10,49,942

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales	
1st Sept. to 3rd Feb.	this year, Last year
Europe	330 1,24,101 2,29,549
Japan & China	3,660 8,18,136 6,56,693
Coast Ports	5,337 12,379
Up-country by Rail	46,091 4,363
Atfloat in harbour for Europe	76,115 1,73,705
China and Japan	
Total	3,830 7,69,922 10,76,682

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 8		
Delivery Contracts		
Ready.		
Mill Terms.		
		New
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	252/55
"	Fine	248/70
"	F.G.	240/43
Sindh Punjab	Fine	247/48
"	F.G.	240/42
Wardha-Hingti	M. G.	280/82
Nagpur	"	278/80
Yeotmal	"	270/72
Arvi	"	273/75
Amratoti	"	268/70
Khangam-Akola	"	265/68
Mulshpur	"	258/60
Khandesh	"	255/58
	F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	250
"	F.G.	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	285/87
Purna	Average	273/75
Parbhani/Sula	"	263/65
Indore/Ujjain	"	275/85
		Old.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
Municipal Corporation, 8-40 p.m.
Devonian Society Dinner, Willington Sports Club, 8-30 p.m.
FRIDAY, Feb. 11.
Mr. T. D. Kapadia's lecture on "Bijapur Architecture", York Building, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.
Lady Wilson visits Adams-Wylie Hospital, Glider Street, Jacob Circle, 5 p.m.
S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails of January 27, due at 6 a.m.
SATURDAY, Feb. 12.
The s.s. Rajputana with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay women's meeting to express sympathy with Chinese struggle for freedom, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.

The office of the Indian Tariff Board in the Town Hall, Bombay, will be closed with effect from the forenoon of the 9th February.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Rauhi" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and 6.30 to 7.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 metres. Sub Station 2 KC will broadcast from 8 to 10 p.m. Wave-length 330 metres.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOW.
His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has approved the election by the Faculty of Science of Mr. G. R. Paranjpye as an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Dr. A. R. Normand, whose term of office as an Ordinary Fellow expired on the 23rd January 1927.

A. E. SOCIETY'S OLD BOYS' UNION.
As announced before, under the auspices of the Union, the Lalita Kaladhar Natak Mandali will stage to-night (Wednesday) at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, the play "Sateche Gulam" by Shreyut Varerkar in aid of the A. E. Society's Building Fund. The Hon. Doctor R. P. Paranjpye will preside on the occasion.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.
At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. B. Meecham, L.C.P., & S., of the Blind Relief Association, treated 136 patients in the month of January last, of whom 110 were males and 26 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday—
Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil; death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 82. Total mortality this day last year was 85.

TOPIWALLA MEMORIAL FUND.

The third list of contributors to the above fund now has reached the total of Rs. 53,225, including the amount previously acknowledged, viz. Rs. 40,022, and the sum of Rs. 10,001 donated by His Highness the Sardesai Maharaj of Savantwadi.

In addition to these amounts, Mr. Naraganrao Anant Desai of Bombay has promised an annual contribution of Rs. 1,500.

BOMBAY HAJ COMMITTEE.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Haj Committee, Bombay, for a term of two years commencing from the 1st January, 1927—

(1) Mr. Hussainali Mahomed Rahimulla, (2) Mr. Hussainbhai Abdullah La'ji, (3) Mr. Abdul Kader Khatkhathi, B.A., LL.B., J.P., (4) Sardar Sahab Suleman Kassim Haji Miha, C.I.E., J.P., (5) Mr. Mahomed Zainal Reza, (6) Mr. Hakim Mahomed Saeed Ajmeri, (7) Mr. Mahomed Ali Bux, J.P., (8) Mr. Ebrahim Aburachman Alkafi, (9) Mr. Haji Bachoo Ali, J.P., (10) Mr. Jamal Haji Kassem Rokadi, (11) Mr. Abdul Rahim Dircimkar, and (12) Mr. Hasanali P. Ebrahim.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is appointed to be ex-officio President and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port, to be ex-officio member and Secretary of the Committee.

MOTOR BUS REDUCED TO ASHES.

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The presence of mind of two constables of the Flower Bazaar police averted what might have been a tragic disaster this morning, when a bus with a full complement of passengers caught fire quite close to a road petrol pump. The bus was bound for Timpour in connection with the Krittikai festival and stopped at a Flower Bazaar petrol pump to fill up. While the petrol was being taken in there was a sudden blaze and the constables dashed to the spot and separated the petrol pump from the bus. The vehicle was soon enveloped in flames and a panic occurred among the passengers. They were however got out and the bus was pushed further along the road but all attempts to extinguish the outbreak proved fruitless. In a few minutes the bus was reduced to a mass of wreckage.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

The Western disturbance is active, it is affecting the whole of North-West India and has caused general rain in Baluchistan. Thunderstorms have occurred in Tenasserim and a few falls are reported from Assam. The chief amounts are—Mergui two inches, Tavoy one, Sibagar, Dalbandin and Mirjawa half each, and Pasi a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension along the Frontier into the Punjab and in Sind and Rajputana.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

APPEAL IN MURDER CASE.

TWO ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Patkar on the Appellate side of the High Court the appeal filed by Luxmen Shivappa and three others who had been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur, one to death and the others to transportation, for having committed the murder of a village Patel came on for hearing. A series of litigations had been going on between the deceased Shankargadda, the Pail of the village Kalgurki, and two of the accused. This had created a feeling of enmity between them, and the deceased was often threatened with dangerous consequences. The accused saw no escape from the constant harassment at the hands of the deceased who had filed several suits against them, except by doing away with him, and they therefore planned to take his life. On 18th July last, the deceased went to a neighbouring village to attend to some court business. The accused who scented his movements, anticipated him at the place and waylaid him as he passed all alone. They smashed his head with a big stone and left him dead on the spot. The police during their investigations arrested the first accused who made a confession implicating the others. They were tried and convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur who sentenced one to death and the others to transportation for life. Against this they appealed to the High Court.

In disposing of the appeal their Lordships, observed that parring the confession of one of the accused, the case mainly rested on circumstantial evidence. This evidence, to be made a basis for conviction, should be such as to exclude any other reasonable hypothesis except the guilt of the accused. To their Lordships' mind, the evidence against two of the accused Basingappa and Nigappa did not suffice to satisfy this test, and there was a reasonable doubt in their case. Their Lordships therefore allowed their appeals and set aside the sentences of death and transportation passed on them. The appeals of the other two accused were rejected and their sentence of transportation was confirmed.

MANDVI DACOITY CASE.

"SUNNI SMITH'S" REVELATIONS

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Mirza and a common jury, further evidence was recorded in the Mandvi dacoity case.

Sunni Smith, a Fireman and friend of the approver Goutier, examined by Mr. Velinkar, prosecution counsel, stated that on July 15 last he visited Goutier in the morning at his house in Sankli Street where he saw two of the accused. The fourth accused Nazir asked Goutier about the booty he had received from the Mandvi dacoity of July 14. Goutier replied that he had received Rs. 1,000. Witness then told Nazir that the press reports regarding the dacoity showed that the money bag which was seized from the Banias contained Rs. 11,000.

In answer to further questions, witness said that two days prior to the dacoity Goutier the approver asked him if he could get a car. Goutier said he required the car for a "stunt". By that witness understood that he wanted it for a joy ride. A couple of days after the dacoity, Goutier shifted from Sankli Street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Daruwalla, counsel for the fourth accused, Smith admitted that he had four or five convictions and that he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for theft in 1925. Witness had passed 20 years in Sankli Street and was aware of the existence of some of the brothers there. Goutier shifted from Sankli Street because an attachment order was pending against him for arrears of rent. Witness had often seen Nazir in the house of Goutier both before and after the dacoity. Witness used to visit Goutier's place, as he intended to marry Theresa, a girl staying with Goutier.

Cross-examined by the fifth accused, witness admitted that he had 3 or 4 convictions for theft, but none for pimping.

Accused: Are you a specimen of Sankli Street gentry?—I am not.

Accused: What business had women with damaged character like you?—I don't know. Perhaps it pleases them to have it.

To another question, witness replied that he did not think Theresa would say that she was not friendly with him.

You take it from me that she has said so—I don't take your word for that.

Are you a reliable man?—I can't say. I will not blow my own trumpet.

To Mr. Daruwalla witness stated that perhaps Theresa was ashamed to admit her friendship with him.

The case is proceeding.

LECTURE ON "RADIUM & THEOSOPHY" AT POONA.

The second and final lecture on "Radium and Theosophy" will be delivered at the Poona Theosophical Lodge on Sunday (13th inst.) at 6-30 p.m.

RIOTING AT DE LISLE ROAD.

A SERIOUS FRACAS.

The cement chawls belonging to the City Improvement Trust at De Lisle Road in close proximity to the De Lisle Road police station were the scene of a serious fracas between two rival gangs of Pathans and Bhayans and Mahomedans, on Monday afternoon. There appears to be a long-standing feud between the two parties and on the day in question, about a score of Pathans armed with sticks burst into the cement chawls compound and challenged the opposite faction. The latter responded with great alacrity and armed themselves with big pieces of log wood, gave battle, and a tremendous commotion ensued which was watched by a throng of spectators. Fortunately, the police received timely notice of the big battle in progress and the Inspector of the De Lisle Road police station hastened to the scene with a posse of about thirty constables, armed with lathis. A cordon was drawn around the Pathans who laid down their weapons and agreed to march quietly to the police station. Two Mahomedans sustained severe injuries and were removed to hospital. All the combatants disclosed injuries of various sorts. Before Mr. P. H. Thacker, the 5th Presidency Magistrate, and the Dadr Police Court, twenty Pathans were placed on charges of rioting and causing grievous hurt and aiding and abetting one another in the commission of these offences. As further arrests have to be made, a remand was granted. The cause of the disturbance is still the subject of inquiries.

GAMDEVI RIOT CASE.

Mr. I. N. Mehta the 5th Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court is holding an inquiry into the case of rioting that took place on the 5th November last in which Uddiam Hukumchand and fourteen others are being charged on various counts of rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly causing grievous hurt and aiding and abetting one another in the commission of these offences. Deputy Inspector Foster of the Gamdevi Police station affirmed that on the 5th November last, in consequence of a telephone message, he repaired with a body of constables to the junction of Harvey Road and Gamdevi Road where a big fight was in progress. Mr. Foster ordered the crowd to disperse and arrested the fifteen accused persons; about five men were badly injured and were removed to hospitals. About five cars on the spot were taken charge of by the police. Evidence is being recorded.

FINED FOR POSSESSING UNLICENSED CHARAS.

Acting on information received, an excise peon No. 37 stopped one Shaikh Abdul Rehan walking along the Parel road near Bhandi Bazaar at 8 p.m. of the 7th inst. and on searching him found a packet of charas valued at Re. 1/2 and containing 171 grains concealed in the left pocket of his vest. The accused was charged before Mr. Mehta at the Girgaum Police Court for the illicit possession of the drug contrary to the provisions of the Abkari Act. His Worship convicted and fined the accused Rs. 15 and ordered the drug to be confiscated.

EXPLOSION RESULTS FROM CUT-UP SCRAPS.

THREE PERSONS INJURED

An explosion occurred on Sunday last at Kolsa Moholla resulting in the injury to three persons is a subject of enquiry by the Bombay city police. It appears that about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, one Ali Davood went to the Pechboni Police station and reported that some persons had received injuries through explosion and were removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

The police enquiry showed that two servants of Gulam Ali Abdul Hussein, dealer in old brass and lead scraps, took out on Sunday morning a bag containing old brass shell caps and went to the side of Nakhoda Moholla to cut them up. Other servants were seated near the shop filling in bags with the old scraps. While they were so engaged one of the caps suddenly exploded and small pieces of brass flew about the street causing injuries to (1) Hari Dolatram, (2) Mahomed Shasudin and (3) Hajinulak. Hari and Mahomed were allowed to go home from the hospital after their wounds were dressed, while Hajinulak was detained for treatment as he has received serious injuries on the abdomen.

PIRWARI FAIR.

The arrangements of the Pirwari Fair and Exhibition are going on, on a very grand scale. The compound where the exhibition is to be held is now ready and the stalls are now being arranged. Several samples of corns, plants, gardens and other agricultural things are coming in and many will be coming soon as letters to that effect have been received. Models of gardens and farms, knitting and needle work samples from girls schools are coming in and more will be coming soon. Salt pan models and forest models are provided for. Fire works and fireworks are made and it is hoped that the exhibition will be a grand success if more interest be taken from those circles from where response is not yet received.

The model of Mota Barge is also being made there. Mountain models are there, Gold and silver medals are to be awarded to those whose efforts will be approved. Those who have not yet sent are hereby informed that the time of receiving same has been extended upto 15th instant and we request them to make haste now and take advantage of the extension. Special concessions will be afforded for school boys coming from different places. Special steamers and launches are to sail between Bombay and Pirwari during the fair session both at day and night. A special tent has been reserved for reporters, photographers and cinema film takers. Samples that may be brought with, will be accepted till morning of the 16th.

COLABA TRAGEDY.

VERDICT OF MURDER RETURNED

The inquest touching the death of Thayarambai Paul, the Madras woman residing at Colaba was concluded on Monday evening when the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by internal hemorrhage from a penetrating bullet wound in the abdomen which had severed the small intestine, the bullet having been fired from a revolver by one Kuppusswami, who has absconded, under such circumstances that the act of the said Kuppusswami was murder.

THE DINNER AND AFTER.

Munuswami, in the course of his evidence, said that he was unemployed and lived with Doraiswami. Witness, Kuppusswami, Alexander and Paul had gone to Paul's (deceased's) husband's house at about 12-45 p.m. on the day of the incident. All others except witness had liquor in a grog shop. All of them had dinner there and Kuppusswami left them thereafter. At about 2 p.m. the deceased went out with Alexander. Witness also then left with Paul in search of work. At 6 p.m. Paul left witness and went to his house. At about 6-30 p.m. Kuppusswami met witness near the Taj Mahal Hotel with a bottle of port wine and asked him to deliver it to Paul and bring Rs. 31 for the same. Witness went to Paul with the bottle and delivered Kuppusswami's message. At about 7 p.m. the deceased came to her house with Alexander, carrying some purchases and a tin trunk. Suspects Nos. 1 and 4 then drank a pint of country liquor. Paul then asked Alexander to pay witness Rs. 3. Alexander paid Rs. 2-8 to Paul who passed it on to witness. Witness gave away the amount to Kuppusswami who was seen entering a room in the Temple Bar at about 10 p.m. with 5 others. Witness went to Paul's house at midnight again and saw Paul lying down. The deceased complained that suspects Nos. 2 and 5 (mother and son) had quarrelled with her for five hours. The mother who lived in the next room heard that statement and coming out began to abuse the deceased. Meher Ali, suspect No. 3 also rushed with a stick and threatened to attack the deceased. In the meantime, Kuppusswami came up by the rear entrance and standing near the door of the deceased's room inquired in a loud voice what the row was about. Kuppusswami then pulled out a revolver and fired a shot towards the deceased who was standing with witness near the door. Deceased then went into her room weeping and Kuppusswami fled away by the way he had come. Suspects Nos. 2 and 3 and 5 (mother and two sons) also ran away to their rooms. The deceased lay down in her room. Witness had no sleep that night and next morning he heard that Thayarambai was dead. Witness then went to the Police Station and narrated all that he knew.

POLICE CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

Mahomed Yacob, Police constable No. 1058A who was next examined said that when he was on duty at the King's Carnival on the night of Jan. 23, Alexander and Jaffer suspects approached him and told him that there was a case of theft and that they wanted witness to arrest the thief. Witness accompanied them to Thomas Street where Alexander brought the deceased and witness Nagammahai saying that the deceased had stolen his sari. Witness asked Alexander to go to the Police station to file a complaint. The deceased had explained the circumstances under which the sari was with her and she promised to return it next day. Witness had then gone away.

After hearing the evidence, the Jury unanimously recorded a verdict as above.

MERCHANT COMMITS SUICIDE

Haji Yusuf Haji Khamisa, a jewellery merchant residing with his son Kolsa Moholla took opium on Monday morning and died of the poison in the J. J. Hospital where he was removed for treatment, the same night. On Monday the deceased had left home for his business as usual but he returned home at 2-30 p.m. and asked his son to take notes of certain articles of jewellery worth Rs. 2,500 and asked him to deliver it to his partner in business. He then told his son that he was going to Calcutta, but as he looked giddy and intoxicated, ed witness called for the deceased's partner. The deceased then confessed that he had been on opium. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

Haji Mossa Kapadia the partner of the deceased corroborated the story of the deceased's son and said he did not know of any reason for the deceased to commit suicide. The deceased owed about Rs. 1,000 to witnesses.

The Coroner's jury at an inquest held on Tuesday recorded a verdict of suicide.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

On Tuesday, 1st inst. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, and Mr. S. S. Nayak, members of the General Working Committee of the Bombay Local Self-Government Institute, visited Thana and lectured to the members of Local Board, Taluka Board and Municipal Councils on the advantages of joining the Institute as members.

The various local bodies assured them of their co-operation and also of their entering as members. Rao Bahadur Pai visited Kalyan on 5th February 1927 and gave a similar lecture to the Municipal Councillors.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

The total remittances from 1st April 1926 to 5th February 1927 are £24,620,000. Of this amount £1,425,000 represent remittances to meet sales of sterling.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

2-0 p.m.—THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.
Div. I. 1 mile.
JALMOOD 1
COSSACK 2
SABIQ 3

2-30 p.m.—THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.
Div. II. 1 mile.
TELAFAR 1
KADPOOR BEG 2
MIJRIN 3

3-0 p.m.—THE BROOME PLATE, Div. I.
7 furlongs.
HANNONIA 1
SAINTLY SOVEREIGN 2
POM POM 3

3-30 p.m.—THE BROOME PLATE, Div. II.
7 furlongs.
NOUGAT 1
LEMBAS 2
THIONA 3

4-0 p.m.—THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.
HILALUZZAMAN 1
RIYAD 2
MUTASHAR 3

4-30 p.m.—THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.
Div. II. 9 furlongs.
ROSEWATER 1
KILINDINI 2
SPECIAL SPROUT 3

5-0 p.m.—THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.
Div. I. 9 furlongs.
DOMESTIC BOND 1
DARK BLITE 2
MARMION 3

5-30 p.m.—THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.
1 mile.
QUINCY 1
GREENFINCH 2
MOSS 3

6-0 p.m.—THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.
6 furlongs.
MADAME SEGUIN 1
INFEND 2
STONE MARTEN 3

6-30 p.m.—THE ADELAIDE PLATE.
6 furlongs.
VISINGTON PLANET 1
SONGE DURE 2
QUITCH 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE
DOMESTIC BOND
VISINGTON PLANET

DEFAMATION THROUGH PAMPHLET.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

A Bohra estate broker named Tayababhai Moosai-Kaicha filed information before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court charging Mahomed Ali Yusuf Ali Modi, Saraswati Devi Chowdhari, Najimuddin Mulla Sullemanji and A. E. Kay with defamation and abetment and prayed for process against them.

The complainant alleged that on receiving information that in October last year Modi was to publish a book containing defamatory allegations against him, he sent him a legal notice warning him against such publication. Modi sent a very insulting reply which contained numerous defamatory allegations. The complainant had already filed a complaint in that connection and the case was pending.

Notwithstanding that complaint, the book written by the first accused, printed by the second accused and sold by accused Nos. 3 and 4 was published. It was titled "Sharif Badmashi" or "Kaicha Karastan," and it was alleged that the complainant was held up to execration, ridicule and infamy.

In 1923, the complainant had filed a suit for restitution of conjugal rights against his wife Surjabai in the Mandvi (Cutch) Court, but he had withdrawn it shortly afterwards through the intervention of an agent of the High Priest of the Dawoodi Bohras. The agent had made him sign two blank papers on which, it was represented to him, a document stating that the case was left to the sole arbitration of Mullaaji Sahab would be drawn up. The accused had made a capital of that incident and grossly defamatory allegations were made against the complainant in that respect.

SIGNATURES ON BLANK PAPERS.
The two blank papers which the complainant had put his signature, at the instance of the Mullaaji Sahab's agent, had reached the hands of his enemies, alleged the complainant, and on them an apology from the accused and an award in respect of the case compromised were drawn up. The complainant was quite unaware of those documents. They were said to have been effected by Hussainbhai Mahomedbhai and Aliibhai Hussainbhai, who, the complainant said were his bitterest enemies and were instigators of the pamphlet under complaint.

The accused had, it was alleged, made allegations that the complainant was working against the Mullaaji Sahab. That was done with a view to alienate the sympathy of the Bohra community from the complainant.

The Magistrate, at that ordered summons to be issued against all the accused and search warrants for search of the houses of the accused in Karachi and the printing press of the second accused and for seizure for all the copies of the pamphlet.

Mr. P. N. Godinho represented the complainant.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Among the keenest spectators of to-day's picturesque procession when the King opened the Parliament were 100 overseas teachers mostly women wearing the badge of the League of the Empire. Their Majesties' progress in stage coach was marked by storm of cheering. The Prince of Wales in so-called "glass coach" followed, with escort of mounted troops. The scene in the House of Lords was far more brilliant than in the last year when the court was in mourning. The picture to-day was dazzling and glittering with riot of colour in which scarlet and white predominated contrasting with the dress of some 50 members of diplomatic corps who wore ordinary evening dress.—Reuter.

DELHI, Feb. 8.

With the return of the Habibullah Deputation, the question of early announcement of the results of negotiations has come to the forefront. It is expected that the announcement will first be made on the floor of the two Houses of Legislature, either at the last meeting of the two Houses this week, or at the first meeting next week.

Pandit Motilal has given short notice of a question for to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly, asking as to what action Government have taken or propose to take on the Assembly's resolution for the release of the detainees. As there have been rumours of impending release the answer to his query may clear the position.

It is understood at to-day's meeting of the Congress Party, held after the Adjournment motion was carried, it was decided that the proposal to obstruct business of the Government by the rejection of supplementary grants to-morrow, as a protest against the continued detention of ordinance prisoners be not put into effect to-morrow pending the receipt of information as to the action which Government propose to take on the resolution carried in the Assembly for the release of these prisoners. Supplementary demand for grants will, therefore, be voted against, so the usual course by the members of the Party in accordance with the decision of the Congress.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Port, Bombay)

MAV. NEW YORK.

February 8.
Previous Closing Rate 13.95
To-day's Opening Rate 13.95
Difference unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate 14.07
Difference plus .09

LIVERPOOL.

February 8.
Previous Closing Rate 7.28
To-day's Opening Rate 7.28
Difference unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate 7.47
Difference plus .09

Sewri Rs. 276-8-9
Kandy 277-0-0

TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP.

MRS. ROW WINS LADIES' SINGLES.
The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament has made rapid progress and to-morrow the finals of the gentlemen's doubles and mixed doubles will bring it to an end. Yesterday Mrs. Row met Miss Stebbing in the final match of the Ladies' singles and won in convincing fashion. Her top strokes and well placed lobs worried her opponent considerably in the first set when she captured the first four games. Miss Stebbing rallied after this and won three successive games. Mrs. Row, however, took the next two games and the set. The second set was, more or less, a repetition of the first. Thus Mrs. Row is Lady Champion this season.

N. R. Savarna and P. Rangaswami fully extended Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanasambhaji in the semi-final, and though the latter couple won they had to fight for it the whole way. The other doubles match was rather disappointing. Gole and Vartak by defeating Sunderam and Desai, entered the semi-final which they will play to-day against Bhagvat and Khardekar.

Two final matches are down for decision to-day. "The Raja Iyer and Rangaswami are sure to produce splendid tennis. Both men have displayed good form and the match will most probably run to three sets. Mrs. Gole and Miss Talarkhan will contest the ladies doubles final against Miss Chase and Mrs. Prophet, and in this match anything might happen. The admission charges to the stand have been raised to Re. 1/ for gentlemen and 8 as. for ladies.

RESULTS.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES (SEMI-FINAL).
Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanasambhaji beat N. R. Savarna and P. Rangaswami, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4.
Gole and Vartak beat Desai and B. Sunderam, 6-0, 6-3.

LADIES' SINGLES (FINAL).

Mrs. Row beat Miss M. Stebbing, 6-3, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.
No. 1. Gentlemen's Singles. (Final) at 4-15. R. S. Raja Iyer v/s. P. Rangaswami, followed by Mrs. L. Race and Miss Talarkhan v/s. Miss Chase and Mrs. Prophet. (Final).
No. 2. N. B. Bhagvat and B. H. Khardekar v/s. G. M. Gole and D. V. Vartak. (Semi-Final).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1927.

THE NATION'S VERDICT.

The Indian Legislative Assembly, has, by a majority, carried the motion for adjournment moved by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar and has thus given expression at once to the national demand that 16d. is the only ratio consistent with the economic needs of the country and to the nation-wide condemnation of the disastrous policy of the Government of India who seem to be determined on forcing on the country the 18d. ratio which will spell ruin to its agriculture and to its industries. We shall deal at greater length on another occasion with the debate which took place yesterday and which will be regarded as a historic one. For the present, we must congratulate both the President of

the Assembly, who did not allow himself to be deterred by the official bluff from doing his plain duty and taking the right view of the motion, and the non-official members, (including, we are glad to note, some European members), who have refused to be drawn into the trap so cleverly laid by the Finance Member and his ally, the Home Member. The Government by their decision to take the Ratio Bill into consideration after the presentation of the Budget sought to throw dust into the eyes of the non-official members and the public and depended on their well-known policy of divide and rule to place the 18d. ratio on the statute-book. They could not have taken a decision fraught with greater danger to the vital interests of the country. And they sought to add insult to injury by naively pretending that the condemnation of their outrageous breach of faith was not a matter of urgent importance. The country has, through its representatives, given its verdict—a verdict which is at once a condemnation of their policy and a warning to them to revise it before it is too late. They cannot, with any profession of respect for constitutionalism, refuse to consider the Ratio Bill before the Budget and amend it in accordance with the country's unequivocal demand and its vital need.

PRECARIOUS PROTECTION.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta has rightly condemned the results of the Select Committee appointed to revise the Steel Bill by stating in the course of his joint dissenting minute that "the precarious protection the Tariff Board gave will be rendered still more precarious" by the Bill as it has emerged from the hands of the Committee. The majority of the Select Committee has betrayed the interests of the industrialists as well as the consumers of India by setting the seal of its approval on the most mischievous principle of Imperial Preference while it appears to have resolutely set its face against all proposals of giving any Bounty to the Tatas. It has also approved of the ruinous plan of heavily penalising Continental steel. The slight modifications on which the Committee seeks to pride itself are of minor character and of doubtful value from a practical point of view. The new sub-section "empowers the Governor-General to increase but not to reduce the duty chargeable on articles of British manufacture if the changes in prices are such as likely to render ineffective the protection given to the Indian steel industry." But the Government who take advantage of their present situation to give a special protection to the British competitor cannot be trusted to do the right thing in the future. Moreover a suitable amendment has been made in the draft Bill with a view to permit of an inquiry into the condition of the Indian industry even before the end of seven years if it is deemed necessary by Government on account of some unforeseen circumstances. Apparently, both these devices have been introduced with a view to reconcile the Assembly to the obnoxious principle of Imperial Preference. But nobody is likely to be deceived at this date by these honeyed words which are evidently used to conceal dark designs and in spite of some good gentlemen having unthinkingly jumped on the Government side, we have no doubt that the Assembly will give a strong fight to Government on a question that is a matter of life and death to our steel industry.

We cannot accept even the mildest application of the insidious principle of Imperial Preference, first and foremost on political grounds. Here again Mr. Mehta has represented the sentiments of the country by saying that "to expect a people to show preference towards their oppressors is to expect the impossible" and that "the consensus of opinion in this country would be towards the boycott of British steel." The Commerce Member may criticise such arguments as sentimental and irrelevant. But he would be gravely mistaken if he did not realise that they are deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people whom no amount of financial juggling will win over to the cause of protecting a British industry. But even from the strictly economic point of view who can doubt that it is the Britishers who have proved to be the fiercest lions on the path of India's industrial progress which is once again sought to be held up for the benefit of their industry? And how outrageous it is not only to seek to advance a British industry under the cover of protecting the country's interests but also deliberately to reduce the duties on British steel more than any other variety comes with indigenous products? No wonder then that the whole purpose of the Bill has been recklessly set at naught by placing the interests of the foreign industry above those of the Indian and an unnatural burden of about forty lakhs has been heaped on the shoulders of the consumers by levying a higher duty on the Continental steel.

We need not refer to other arguments and apprehensions that we have already mentioned before. Nor shall we discuss in any detail the alternative scheme of protection presented in the minority report. But we have no hesitation in stating that the recommendations of the minority are entitled to the very best consideration of the Assembly as in the first place they are not tainted by the touch of Imperial Preference and as, secondly they are based on the purely economic considerations of weight and value of all products irrespective of the country in which they are produced. But we are afraid that the Bill

even as amended by the Select Committee is too vicious to be mended by tinkering here and there and that the ends of economic justice and political rectitude will only be fulfilled by referring the Bill again to a new Select Committee with fresh instructions to redraft the Bill.

BRITISH BLUFF

When will the British call off their bluff in China and agree to settle down to a calm consideration of the fact that Chinese Nationalism has come to stay and that Britain must re-orientate her policy in the East taking into full account this undisputed fact? This is the question the Chinese and Japanese newspapers discuss in their columns. The Chinese do it with an amount of easily understandable bitterness, the Japanese do it in cautious phrasing as if they always remembered that their country was as much an Imperial Power as Great Britain. Recent events in China indicate that nationalism, whether it be Southern or Northern in its origin, is not willing to allow the British to exercise their bluff in the country any longer. This explains the statement recently made by the son of the Mukden war-lord that the North would join the South against the foreigners if the British used force in the Yangtze Kiang. But the foreigners, except the British, have already read the writing on the wall and are adjusting their attitude towards New China accordingly. The ambassadors of the Foreign Powers at Peking join the British Representative in "friendly protest" against the dismissal by the Peking Government of Sir Francis Aclen, but it is extremely doubtful whether they will go further than a "friendly protest." In the South, Britain now discovers that when Mr. Eugene Chen was reported to have broken off negotiations with Mr. O'Malley, what he really meant was that he would continue them under better auspices. These include, of course, his insistence that he will not budge an inch from his position at the point of the pistol; and Britain, although she does not officially acknowledge the reasonableness of this attitude of his, has practically yielded the point to him by keeping her reinforcements for the present at Hongkong. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, taken into confidence by Mr. Baldwin, declares that Britain should turn her troops back home if an assurance was given for the security of Shanghai. Mr. Eugene Chen informs Mr. O'Malley that the advancing Nationalist armies will not attempt to take Shanghai forcibly.

Where then is the hitch in developing peaceful negotiations with the Cantonese Government and thus staying the Imperialist adventure at the coast of the lives of British and Indian forces? The Baldwin Government find it hard to answer that question. They hope as a matter of fact that the Peking Government will come to the aid of British policy and that Secretary Kellogg will pursue his suggestion, so convenient to Britain, that Shanghai should be neutralised territory. But if the Government of the United States are really serious in their plan of neutralisation, they ought to take a warning from the prompt declaration by Canton that it is strongly opposed to the idea. Canon knows that no self-respecting Chinese Nationalist, whether in the North or in the South, will agree to see even an inch of China given over to alien sovereign authority under the pretext of making it neutral territory. As regards Britain concentrating her hopes on Peking, Mr. Chen warns her not to be so foolish as to suffer from the "Peking complex." He tells her that "Peking is dying to-day" and that Nationalist China is busy working out "an independent modern State on the principle of freedom and liberty." His Government, as recent cables from China affirm, has the power to control mob frenzy and to check anti-British demonstrations. It is high time then for Britain, as Mr. Chen satirically points out, to stop "flirting with Chinese feudalism." There is a chance for her to make peace with honour with Chinese Nationalism if only she sees the hopelessness of playing Peking off against Canton.

IS IT A SURRENDER?

The Indian Deputation to South Africa on their return home have struck an optimistic note in regard to their labours, although they have been careful to abstain from being communicative as to the ground of their optimism. "We are your men" they say and the Anglo-Indian Press and the "Indian Daily Mail" appear to suggest that they have brought back peace with honour. In this chorus of optimism we regret to have to strike a discordant note, but the news sent out by our correspondent in Johannesburg, compels us to warn the public that it should adopt a cautious attitude in this matter. It is a pity that the Agreement arrived at by the Round Table Conference is not yet made public. So long as it remains denied to it, the public cannot but read with apprehension the news from Indian sources in South Africa that there were "certain points in which our Delegation had to yield" and that voluntary repatriation was one of them. Our correspondent says that the Indian Delegation promised to encourage it, that the Union Government will increase the bonus to be paid to the repatriates and that "the Government of India will make no objection if the immigration authorities enforce the law in a strict manner." If this is the assurance the Indian Delegation had to give, they can only be said to have bartered away the rights of Indians domiciled in South Africa. We hope the news is not true.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT

ORIGINS OF THE SATYA-SHODHAK SAMAJ.

(BY CANON.)

II.

Without entering into the somewhat subtle and deep problems of the influence of heredity on man, it should readily be conceded that when the old notions about religion and worship underwent a transformation, when the Brahmin as a class departed from the rigid mode of life originally prescribed for his class and fell from the glorious ideals of abstinence, endurance and service of humanity and the god-head immanent in it, when he entered into the other classes of the Hindu community, materialistic existence, he forfeited "as a class" the right to claim superiority over the other classes of the Hindu community; and even if by the force of inertia (customs die slowly everywhere, particularly in this country) or by the force of his intelligence or any other good qualities he continued to maintain a superior position in Society, it was all a question of time, when shorn of all original sanctity and grandeur he would individually be compelled to prove his mettle and take his rank according to his deserts in society.

EXTRANEUS FORCES AT WORK.

It is foolish to grumble about this; but having said this, it is necessary to bear in mind that as is the case in free countries, Hindu society was not left to evolve its own future as it pleased in India, but there have been extraneous forces operating, which not out of any kindly concern for the well-being of the Hindu community (other than the privileged Brahmin) but inspired by an unholy antagonism born out of a misguided religious zeal, launched an attack on what they rightly considered to be the citadel of Hinduism—the Brahmin. Not to speak of the earlier Muslim onslaught, even after the British conquest, Christian Missionaries hoped that by converting, vanquishing or unseating the Brahmin, it would be possible to capture the whole Hindu fold. They spent money freely for this purpose. There was a danger, therefore, that those from amongst the disoriented Non-Brahmins or even Brahmins, who carried away by their zeal for social reform and admiration for all Western institutions, strongly disapproved of the social injustice within the Hindu fold, might play into the hands of such undesirable outsiders and thus become instrumental in destroying the whole fabric of Hindu society without substituting anything valuable or useful in its place. This

would jeopardise its very existence. And it did.

AN OLD MOVEMENT.

How very real—this danger was—in the latter half—the seventies and eighties—of the last century may be easily seen by those who care to study the Marathi Literature of that time. It was under such circumstances that the premier non-Brahmin institution in this Presidency—the Satya-Shodhak Samaj (Society of truth seekers) was founded by the late Mr. Jotiba Govind Phule on the 24th of September, 1873. The aims and objects of the Society were described thus: "This Association is founded by some enlightened Shudras with the object of making the Shudras free from the slavery of Brahmin priests and Jathis, etc. and in order to make the Shudras, who have for thousands of years been dishonestly plundered by the Brahmins and priests with the assistance of their selfish (sacred) books and treated as inferior, aware of their true rights by the spread of learning and good advice. In short, it is founded in order to free the Shudras in matters of religion and conduct from the selfish and scheming influence of Brahmin literature. In this Association, 'discussion on political subjects is absolutely forbidden.' The founder of the movement launched violent attacks on the Brahmin Class in his books 'The Slavery of the Brahmins' and 'The Brahmin Cuning' but to be strictly honest and impartial, there is more of invective than of logic, fantastic theories and total disregard of historically proved facts in these attacks. Many of his theories are really absurd but we are only concerned with his aims.

WRONG METHODS.

As is but natural, the author found ready allies in Christian Missionaries and propagandists. The aim of the movement was perfectly legitimate from his point of view and if instead of brooding over historic wrongs and carrying on a bitter and ineffectual campaign of hatred against the Brahmins and their "slavery" and "plunder"—the participants in this agitation had made common cause with social reformers from amongst the Brahmins themselves of whom there were not a few, if also instead of keeping before them the narrow aim only of improving the social position of the Shudras as compared to the Brahmins, they had also taken thought of

(Continued on page 9.)

THE STRAIGHT WAY.

(BY F. K.)

"To yield to force is always unpleasant even when one is in the wrong. But to attempt to hold our unjustifiable position in China by force of arms would deepen our wrong, and would ultimately be still more unpleasant."

The "New Leader" has the rare courage to sound this solitary note in the chorus of patriotic "Community singing" in major key or minor, now swelling in volume throughout the British Press with regard to the critical situation in China. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says, "Liquidate the Concessions—by negotiation." He urges "new proposals to meet the changed circumstances in China." He acknowledges "past error" and speaks of making the best of a bad job. Mr. Lloyd George too has had the courage once more to warn his countrymen against a premature movement of troops likely to make a sudden end of negotiations as in 1914. All this is in refreshing contrast to the mind of the Tory Government as reflected in the transparently insincere speech of the British Foreign Secretary who recently by a grotesquely diplomatic twist of Fate received the Nobel Prize for Peace.

There is a straightforward way of avoiding the terrible holocaust of a war that beginning with China is bound to engulf the whole world. It is to acknowledge the "past error" which Mr. MacDonald acknowledges. It is to make a clean breast of things and to abrogate the unequal treaties with China, to give up extra-territorial "rights" and the occupation of the Concession areas in Treaty ports. Russia has done all this on principle. Why not, then, Great Britain? Absolute sincerity lays down no alternative for Great Britain but to declare even now, better late than never, her readiness to give up her unjust privileges in China, to accord China all the rights she is entitled to enjoy under the Washington Agreement, to treat China with the respect due to a member of the League of Nations and to recall the troops and battle-ships already threatening Chinese independence. That is the clean, clear attitude of sporting Britishers. As Mr. Salatavala always emphasises 80 per cent. of the British people are sound. They have no Imperialist ambitions, and they have little patience with the Die-Hards of the Cabinet. Will the will of this great people be made known in good time to the Tory Cabinet and will it force the Cabinet to come to terms with Mr. Eugene Chen? In other words, will it yet be a victory for commonsense and right made operative by the national demand of a people or will it be a victory for the powers that perley with the great fact of a new and united China so as to gain time to complete their military preparations?

I admit of some formalisation in the B. P. C. C. but Mr. P. C. has to wait for some time more till certain facts are brought to light.—Woms, etc.

LALJI PENDSE,

Member of the B. P. C. C.

Notes of the Day.

Lynton's Latest.

The Governor of Bengal is busy bidding farewell to the province where he has achieved so much—in the region of disappointments. The Bengal satrap was disappointed in the political field. For the good of Bengal he has been operating a scheme under which young men can be whisked away to jail and kept there indefinitely. But the people of Bengal are not satisfied. They too on their part are disappointed in Lord Lynton and call his greatest political achievement the Indian Ordinance. So the poor man takes refuge in things which to him really are Indian, and in his memory are associated together with the elephants and pundits of India. The pundits may not like the juxtaposition, but is that Lord Lynton's fault? In his disappointment and disillusionment in the political field Lord Lynton had to find solace elsewhere and he found it in elephants, as he told the members of the Amrita Society of Bengal. The pundits, we believe, were an after-thought. If in the mighty empire of Britain there is a colony inhabited only by elephants, a colony in which human beings demanding the enjoyment of elementary human rights cannot exist, what a pleasure it will be for Lord Lynton to rule over this Elephant-land!

The Dream.

The researches of the Linlithgow Commission have prompted a writer in the "Near East and India" to draw attention to the condition of the peasants in the United Provinces. He begins by saying how Englishmen when they first came to India and began to exercise political power found that "the misery and poverty of the people were too obvious to be overlooked." So what did they do to improve their condition? According to the writer "the first Englishmen dreamed greatly of such landlords as they knew at home, dreamed of Coke and Townshends springing up in every district, loyal subjects of the Crown, to which they would be bound by ties of self-interest, devoting their energies to reorganising agriculture, making two blades of grass grow instead of one, and, speaking generally, establishing a millennium at the shortest notice." But the dream has not come true. The writer says that "the landlords in the mass are of no economic value, and probably, on the whole, do much more economic harm than good." Why does the U. P. Administration then always support landlordism? The writer frankly admits that this is done "by constitutional reformers to secure a much needed party of stability."

A Costly Enterprise.

This is a damaging admission showing how Government in one of the most populous and fertile provinces of India have encouraged landlordism as a political necessity. It makes the position quite clear. This explains," he says, "why successive Governments of the United Provinces have appeared to think so much more of a few hundred landlords than of the many millions of peasants who ought to be their primary care." What is true of the U. P. is true of the other provinces in India where there is no Ryotwari system and where the Ryotwari system exists, the minute fragmentation of land is allowed to go unchecked with the result that it is difficult to find an economic holding. The Linlithgow Commission is expected to provide a remedy to these evils. Thirteen lakhs are to be spent by the Indian tax-payer for it, but with its extremely narrow terms of reference, which forbid any reference to the vital question of land tenure and the burden of the land cess upon the ryot, it is doubtful whether it can tackle the problem of the ryots' real difficulties effectively. No other Royal Commission has cost India as much as this one, and one can only hope that its report will not prove that it has been a case of throwing good money after bad.

A Senseless Administration.

The Congress workers in Bijapur district have given timely assistance to the famine stricken people of that area by instituting detailed inquiries into the valuation of the crops and ventilating the agriculturists' grievances in the Press and in interviews with local officials. But the latter remain unmoved. In the statement from Mr. Srinivasrao Kowajagi which was published on Tuesday, the Bijapur leader has given a detailed account of the plight of the villagers who have had to migrate elsewhere leaving their hearths and homes because they have nothing there on which they could live. But no redress is as yet given them, no assurance comes from officialdom, which poses as the protector of the ryot from the machinations of the agitator, that real help in the shape of absolute remission of revenue will be given them. On the contrary the Collector talks of advancing Takkavi loans for erecting dams in the fields, and it is understood that where assessment will be collected, former Takkavi loans will also be collected. The famine stricken ryot does not merely want loans for agricultural improvements, he wants something to eat. Will the Government of Bombay wake up before it is too late?

A Welcome Move.

India is the second sugar producing country in the world and yet we depend upon a very large amount of sugar from Java, Mauritius and other foreign places of supply for our own needs. The sugar industry will not be modernized in this country and made to pay until there is a central organisation of sugar technologists actually engaged in the industry. Only by coming into constant contact and comparing notes can the practical scientists engaged in the task of turning out a better variety of sugar cane succeed in cheapening the cost of production and in meeting foreign competition. The Sugar Technologists' Association of India which some chemists engaged in sugar factories in Behar and the United Provinces propose to start is a move in the right direction. The Association intends to promote the increase of knowledge of the science and practice of Sugar Technology and will establish a laboratory, library and an experimental farm and grant certificates of competency in professional knowledge. The Association is sure to attract membership from all parts of India.

ASSEMBLY DECLARES FOR 1s. 4d.?

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

"COUNTRY WANTS A CORRECT RATIO"

SIR P. THAKURDAS ON GOVT'S TRICKERY

In the Assembly on Tuesday, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's adjournment motion was carried by a majority of 52 votes to 45. Mr. Jayakar accused Government of "flagrant breach of promise," while Sir P. Thakurdas exposed the official tactics of stampeding the Assembly.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in a statement refuted the statements made in the Press that he threatened resignation from the Swaraj Party on the question of the Statutory Commission and that he would move his resolution in defiance of the Party mandate. He says the statement is not correct.

In reply to a question about the Bengal detenus, the Home Member promised to forward, for the consideration of the Bengal Government, the copy of the question which suggested proper treatment or bringing Mr. S. C. Bose to Calcutta or releasing him, and the Government's answer.

"GOVT. BLOWING HOT AND COLD"

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Since to-day's business covers all the important implications brought out in my Sunday's letter great importance is being attached to this day's sitting. To begin with we have the adjournment motion of Mr. S. Iyengar with reference to the currency discussion coming not before but after the Budget has been presented. This adjournment motion has been thought of for the past 10 days and only to-day the Congress Party has mustered courage to give notice of it. When the Congress Party had determined last evening to move this adjournment the famous stalwarts of that Party went about briskly canvassing support in its behalf. The Nationalist Party led by Pandit Malaviyaje, Mr. Jayakar and Lalaji Patil readily consented to support this adjournment motion. In this instance also their patriotism has been above board but the Independents led by Mr. Jinnah are definitely against this adjournment motion. These members honestly see no harm done to anybody by having the currency legislation debated after the presentation of the Budget. Moreover they feel that it is rather absurd to have adjournment motions almost every day. Therefore they are for voting against the adjournment motion, but Mr. Jinnah is solidly for voting in favour of the adjournment motion. He wants to stand loyally by his deputy leader Sir P. Thakurdas. He is putting all the pressure he can command. He is trying his level best to make his followers accept his view and obey his lead. But equally determined are his followers to stick to their view. A feeling has been awakened among them that Mr. Jinnah ought not to put on them so much of a personal pressure. What would be the result? Most probably some of them will abstain themselves at the time of division. If, however, they abide by the decision of their leader then this motion has just the chance of being carried. With such a situation before it the House met at 11 while the members were pouring. Then they were quite gay probably they were cheered up when they saw ten magnificent water fountains playing vigorously in front of the Council House. That cheerfulness was a bit more brightened when the Hon. the President admitted the adjournment motion. The Home Member objected its admission (this was before the President gave his final ruling) and correctly opined that in every legislature the Government have the right and must have the right of fixing dates for its business. Sir P. Thakurdas objected to the Home Member's contentions and made out a powerful case. Sir Basil Blackett spoke just for a minute and very cleverly brought out the point that Sir Purshottamas Thakurdas is concerned not with voting more money for the Railway Budget but voting less money. After the usual talk the President announced the motion will come up for discussion at 4 p.m. or earlier.

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar punctually at four rose to move his adjournment. His only convincing point was with reference to rule 50 of the Legislative Rules. He admitted that the Government wanted to place the members on the horns of an imaginary dilemma. Members were struck with the vehemence and sincerity and not the rickety rhetoric of Mr. Jayakar. But up rose Sir Basil and like Colossus stood firm and with argument after argument he put forth his case with a very consummate ability worthy of the House of Commons. He very powerfully pointed that this adjournment motion was for avoiding the publicity of the serious consequences of the 13d. ratio. He admitted that there were some disadvantages owing to the ratio not being settled in the last August. He categorically denied Mr. Jayakar's charge that there was on his part any breach of faith. Of course he admitted he could only understand the polished phrases of Mr. Jayakar but not his charge. He rounded off by saying that the Government was there for providing the interests of the honest merchant and trader and the country as a whole but not of those people who are scheming and

kurdas in a very vehement speech and in an episcopalian anger opined that the privilege of arranging the business of the House has been much abused in this instance. He no doubt eloquently made out his case. In his reply Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar attempted to cast a veiled reflection on the Home Member's bonafides but he failed in the attempt. Apart from that he did stand worthily by his high reputation. With this observation I will close this account of a very interesting day. Throughout Pandit Motilaljee was the very picture of dignity sobriety and high souled equanimity. If all were like him what a consummation it would be.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

ALLOWED BY PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day with a thin attendance of members. The galleries were also sparsely occupied.

Only two questions were put and after that the President announced to the House that he had received a notice of adjournment motion from Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar over the non-submission of the Ratio Bill for early consideration.

The Home Member objected on the ground that the matter was not of urgent public importance and that it was for the Government to determine the course of official business.

Sir Purshottamas Thakurdas said if any adjournment had a strong case, it was this. The House was asked to consider the Railway Budget on the 18th. Any alteration in the ratio would affect the Railway Budget considerably. It may be the right of Government to determine official business, but it affected the country as this question did, it was perfectly within the competence of the House to express its views.

Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that if the ratio was altered from one shilling and six pence to one shilling and four pence, would be then voting little and not more.

Mr. Shammukham Chetty supported Sir Purshottamas Thakurdas and said if the House determined the ratio first it would be in a position to consider the Railway Budget and adapt it to the altered ratio by cuts, expenditure, etc.

The President ruled that the matter was of urgent public importance. It was shown by the feeling expressed in the House on an earlier occasion and which led Government to consider the matter and announce their decision.

He ruled the motion was in order.—Free Press.

TUESDAY'S SESSION

QUESTION ABOUT MR. S. C. BOSE'S HEALTH.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Non-official resolutions always attract a considerable number of visitors, and to-day, in the Legislative Assembly, there was the added attraction of a motion for adjournment on the subject of alleged delay in bringing forward for consideration, the Currency Bill. Only two questions were asked, one of which related to the health of Mr. Subash Chander Bose. Thus the Assembly had, at its disposal, the question hour for debates.

RESOLUTIONS ON AGENDA.

Resolutions on the agenda paper recommended issue of return tickets from all stations, amalgamation of the Uryia-speaking tracts, and constitutional enquiry into the question of providing the facilities required by Haj pilgrims.

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE.

Lobby gossips showed that by general consent of the non-officials in the House, the question of constitutional advance would not be raised.—A. P.

DEMAND OF ORIVAS.

WANTED AN EXCLUSIVE PROVINCE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The President announced that

KING TO OPEN PARLIAMENT.

REFERENCE TO CHINESE SITUATION?

BILL TO AMEND KING'S TITLE.

RUGBY, Feb. 7.

Accompanied by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, the King will to-morrow open in State the third session of the present Parliament. In accordance with the custom both Houses will adjourn after the King's speech from the Throne, and will meet later to discuss the address in reply.

It is anticipated the speech will contain important references to the Chinese situation. Regarding domestic legislation it seems improbable that Parliament will be asked to deal with the projected reform of the Poor Law or the long promised Factories Bill, until autumn at least. Meanwhile, a further examination of the whole scheme for the reform of the poor law will be undertaken, particularly in reference to finances of the proposal and to the question of dis-franchising persons receiving poor relief. The principal legislation to be presented during the session in addition to the Finance Bill will probably be for a measure to amend the King's title in accordance with the decision of the Imperial Conference.—B. O. W.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.

BRITAIN'S NOMINATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Board of Trade announces that Government have nominated Sir Arthur Blafour, Sir A. Norman Hill, Sir Max Muspratt, Mr. W. T. Layton and Mr. Arthur Pugh to be members of the International Economic Conference at Geneva in May under the auspices of the League of Nations. The members of the Conference have been appointed on strength of their qualifications and personal capacity, and will in no way bind their Governments and will not be qualified to act as spokesmen of the official policy.—Reuter.

FUNERAL PROCESSION SEQUEL.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN CRUSHES

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Tokio.—Owing to a great crowd which assembled, a number of casualties occurred in the crushes at various points during the funeral procession. At least one was killed and many were injured.—Reuter.

REBELS REFUSE CONDITIONS OF SURRENDER.

BOMBARDMENT OF OPORTO RESUMED

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Lisbon.—A communique says that the rebels at Oporto have refused to accept the Government's conditions of surrender, and that bombardment has been resumed after proclamation asking civilians to leave the city. Reinforcements have been sent to Oporto.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION SPREADS TO LISBON.

CIVILIANS HELP REBELS

LONDON, Feb. 8.

According to messages dated from Lisbon, revolutionary movement has spread to Lisbon. The Marines Republican Guard, the Police and the Infantry participating have captured strategic positions in the City. Practically all civilians are said to be armed and to be assisting the movement. The Ministers of Interior and Foreign Affairs have been arrested.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP EXPERTS TO VISIT DOMINIONS

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The first of the series of visits of airship experts to the Dominions to consult authorities in regard to the most suitable locations for airship mooring masts is being made by Flight Lieutenant Nixon who has gone to Free-town Sierra-leone and Bathurst whence he will proceed to Cape Town to meet group Captain Fellowes, Director of Airship Development, and M.A. Giblett of the Airship Meteorological Station who will leave England on May 6th with a party to carry out technical reconnaissance there. He will also probably visit Durban and Mombasa and then Australia and Colombo returning to England via Egypt.—Reuter's Special.

SIR WILFRID STOKES DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Death of Sir Wilfrid Stokes is announced.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Wilfrid Stokes was the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

POLICE CHARGE PROCESSIONISTS

ALLEGED DEFILEING OF IMAGES.

SARASWATI PUJA CELEBRATIONS SEQUEL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

There was a scuffle late in the evening to-day between the Policemen on duty and quite a large number of Hindu processionists at the Harrison Road and the College Street crossing. It is stated that Hindu students of the Bengal Technical Institute at Jadavpur were proceeding along Harrison Road in procession in connection with the Saraswati Puja celebrations, when they were confronted by the Police and asked to proceed to the banks of the Ganges by a different route. This, the students and the Professors who headed the procession refused to do, emphasising that there was nothing in the Police license to prevent them from proceeding along Harrison Road.

POLICE CHARGE PROCESSIONISTS.

While the parties were engaged in arguing with each other, large crowds assembled on the footpaths and the adjoining roads. The processionists, it is stated, were charged by the Police when all people ran in different directions. Afterwards some Hindus came to the spot and removed one of the three images to the riverside, while the other two, it is alleged, were defiled by the Police, who shifted them to a little distance from where they originally were. The Police state that as the processionists failed to appear within a reasonable time, they simply removed the two images to what they considered a better place.

A representative of the Associated Press visited the place and found the images where the Police had removed them. No other disturbance is reported.

ARRESTS.

Two Bengalee students were arrested in connection with the incident, but they were released on bail.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

Later inquiries show that the Police objected to the processionists proceeding along Harrison Road for the fear of a probable breach of the public peace and tranquillity. The students, however, questioned their authority to do so, and while the two parties were arguing with each other, a large crowd collected and joined in the chorus of protests on behalf of the processionists. What followed is described in contradictory ways, the students accusing the Police of mutilating two of the images, the Police in their return refuting the allegation.—A. P.

IMAGES IMMERSED IN GANGES.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

On enquiry this morning, it is learnt that the images of the goddess Saraswati left by the Bengal Technical School students as a result of yesterday's procession incident, and which were deposited by the police near the College Street market, were removed early in the morning and immersed in the Ganges by the Hindu police.—Free Press.

STUDENTS IN COURT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Sailendra Roy and Haripada Chakravarty, students of the Bengal Technical Institute, who were arrested yesterday night at the crossing of Harrison Road, and College Street, in connection with the Saraswati procession, were placed to-day before the Hon. Magistrate, Jacobagan, under Section 58 of the Calcutta Police Act for refusing to obey police orders and creating a disturbance. Sergeant Davis deposed having arrested the accused for refusing to move and collecting men and creating a disturbance. The police charged the crowd with force. He could not say if there were any mounted guard and he did not know if some members of the crowd were struck with lathis. The crowd was very big.

Court.—Were there about 5,000? Sgt. Davis.—No; about 40 or 50 men stood at a time (laughter). He had no conversation with these youngmen before. He arrested them because they were slouting and refused to move and asked him to show authority. He did not show anything. As a police officer it was his duty to disperse the crowd and keep the peace. The hearing was adjourned till February 15.—Free Press.

SIR S. HOARE REACHES CAIRO

RUGBY, Feb. 7.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Minister for Air and Lady Maud Hoare arrived at the Helipolis Aerodrome near Cairo, this evening, in the air liner "City of Delhi" on their return flight from India. They had been somewhat delayed during the last stage by bad weather. The journey from Cairo to Paris will not be made by air, but an Imperial Airways liner will meet the party in Paris and bring them on to London.—B. O. W.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

London.—The appointment is approved of A. W. E. Wort as Puisne Judge of Patna High Court in succession to Sir John Bucknill.—Reuter.

CHEN-O'MALLEY NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

BRITAIN "FLIRTING WITH CHINESE FEUDALISM."

BRITISH DISEMBARKATION AT SINGAPORE FAVOURED.

The latest cables report the resumption of negotiations between Mr. Chen and Mr. O'Malley.

According to report from Cantonese sources, British Concentration at Shanghai stands in the way of signing the Agreement. The Nationalists favour the proposal that British troops should disembark at Hongkong or better still at Singapore.

In an address to the Chinese and foreign audience Mr. Chen has indicted Britain of "flirting with Chinese Feudalism" instead of dealing solely with the Nationalist Government.

The Northern war lord is ready to negotiate with any one except with the Bolsheviks. His operations are said to be directed solely against Bolshevism.

CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS?

LONDON, Feb. 8.

National sovereign rights and administrative and financial reforms.—Reuter.

Hankow.—The Cantonese objections to the British Defence Force at Shanghai have been explained by responsible Nationalist officials. Interviewed by a representative of the Reuter regarding the resumed Chen-O'Malley negotiations, they affirmed that the Agreement had virtually been reached, but the Nationalist Government, before signing were waiting to learn Britain's intentions as regards Shanghai where, they declared, threatened concentration of British troops was raising grave problems.

The notable question was whether the Cantonese, when they advanced towards Shanghai had to meet General Sun Chuang Fong alone or aided by the British. Cantonese officials favoured the proposal that British troops should disembark at Hongkong or still better at Singapore.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

CHEN CONFERS WITH MR. O'MALLEY

HANKOW, Feb. 7.

Mr. Chen met Mr. O'Malley in conference to-day for the first time since the rupture of negotiations.—Reuter.

"PEKING IS DYING TO-DAY"

MR. CHEN ON BRITAIN'S FLIRTING.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Hankow.—That Britain was suffering from the "Peking complex" and was "flirting with Chinese feudalism" was the gist of the speech by Mr. Eugene Chen addressing a Chinese and foreign audience. Referring to Sir A. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham he alluded to what he described as a common misapprehension as regards the situation in China, namely, a misunderstanding of the "great secular principle which, through disarray and changes of the day was working out an independent modern State in China, namely the principle of freedom, liberty and independence." He complained that Britain, instead of dealing solely with the Cantonese was again taking the old cart road to Peking. "Peking is dying to-day," said Mr. Chen "and Britain is facing the greatest crisis in her career in the Far East."—Reuter.

CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

NORTHERN WAR LORD'S OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Peking.—In the course of a long statement on his policy, Chang Tso Lin, Commanding the Northern armies, says: "His present operations are directed solely against Bolshevism. He is ready to negotiate with anyone except the Bolsheviks. His policy aims at the preservation of national independence."—Reuter.

LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS IN INDIA

CAPT. PATWARDHAN'S MOVE.

DELHI, Feb. 8.

Captain A. D. Patwardhan, the first Indian who has distinguished himself as an aviator, is on a visit to Delhi.

Interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India, Captain Patwardhan said he was trying to organise light aeroplane clubs, in India, with Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta as centres. He has come to Delhi to consult the Government of India on the subject. These clubs, he said, if started, would be attached to the University Corps and facilities would be offered to the members of the University Corps to learn aviation.

He further remarked, the project of Indo-German air connections starting from Berlin 'via' Constantinople, Tehran and Kabul would favourably compete with the Calcutta-Kabul route.

EASIER SITUATION AT SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

PROTECTIVE MEASURES BY JAPAN AND ITALY.

RUGBY, Feb. 7.

Measures for the protection of their respective Nationals in China are now reported to have been taken by Japan and Italy, as well as by Great Britain and the United States. A Japanese cruiser and four destroyers with landing party have been ordered to await instructions at Sasebo.

In China the situation both at Shanghai and Hankow is reported to be easier. Reports affirm that the Chinese authorities at Hankow prohibited a proposed anti-British demonstration on Saturday and detained its organisers, and anti-British posters in Wuchuan District were removed.—B. O. W.

NEUTRALISATION OF SHANGHAI.

OPPOSITION OF NATIONALIST GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Reports from Japanese sources at Hankow state that the Nationalist Government is strongly opposed to Mr. Kellogg's suggestion to neutralise Shanghai.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE AT HONGKONG.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Hongkong.—"Frobisher," "Delhi," "Dauntless," and "Danae" of the First Cruiser Squadron and Second Battalion of Gloucesters have arrived here.—Reuter.

"GUARDIAN" ON AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

RUGBY, Feb. 7.

The United States' proposal to the contending factions in China that they should exclude the international settlement at Shanghai from the theatre of warlike activities receives prominence in the press here. The typical comment is that of the "Manchester Guardian" which says: "Though the full meaning of the proposal is not clear, it, in any case, brings America into the negotiations as a powerful influence in the restraint of extreme action and must, therefore, make for the greater safety of the British and other residents at Shanghai."—B. O. W.

SOVIET TROOPS IN FAR EAST.

ALLEGED CONCENTRATION DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Moscow.—The Tass Agency authoritatively denies the renewed reports of the alleged concentration of Soviet troops in the Far East.—Reuter.

JOHORE STRAITS DEFENCE

GOVT. ACQUIRE 355 ACRES OF LAND

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Singapore.—The Government of the Straits Settlements is acquiring 355 acres of land in connection with the defence of the Eastern approach to the straits of Johore on the Singapore side of which the naval base and aerodrome will be situated. Government is also acquiring several islands at the Eastern entrance to the Straits.—Reuter.

LT. COL. W. C. BEEVER DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The death has occurred of Lt. Col. Walter Calverley Beever.—Reuter's Special.

(Lt. Col. Walter Calverley Beever whose death is reported at the age of 69 served in the Soudan Campaign (1895) and Ashantee (1895-96) and the N. W. Frontier (1897-98), and South Africa (1899-02) and the European War (1914-19). He was on the General List of the Indian Army.)

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

(Continued from previous page.)

ing members had been elected to the panel for the Central Advisory Council for Railways.

Col. Gidney, Sir D'Archi Lindsay, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Asrafuddin Ahmed, Mr. Ambica Prasad Sinha, Mr. Haji Kassem and Sir Purshottamas Thakur.

The President next announced that the following members had been elected to the Select Committee to consider the amendments of the Assembly Standing Orders:—Mr. Graham, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Keane, Mr. Ratnaswamy, Mr. Rangaswamy, Mr. Yengar, Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar and Mr. Aney. Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh being absent, his resolution recommending introduction of return railway tickets throughout India, was not moved.

Mr. Nilkantha Das moved the resolution recommending the taking of immediate steps for placing all Oriya-speaking tracts under one local administration.

DEMAND OF ORIYA PEOPLE.

Mr. Nilkantha Das said that amalgamation into one administration would further the interests of Oriyas. He gave a brief account of the agitation carried on by the Oriya-speaking people under one administration and also of how Orissa came to be attached first to Bengal and then to Bihar. He recalled that under Hindu Kings and also under Moghul rule, Oriya's identity was recognised. If Assam with practically the same population as the Oriya-speaking tracts without a High Court and without a University, could be constituted into a Province, why should not, he asked, Oriyas have an exclusive Province. However, so long as Oriyas were brought under one administration, he would keep an open mind on the question of the Province they should be part of. He would prefer the Oriya tracts to be part of Bengal rather than the wash fields of Bihar; but even if Government, in the last resort, asked Oriyas to agree to all Oriyas being placed under Bihar Government, they would accept it, but with the hope, in future, of having an exclusive Province for Oriyas.

Mr. Nilkantha Das hoped that the Home Member would feel as he felt, the pinch of his territory being called a sub-province (laughter).

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S OPPOSITION.

Maulvi Mohd. Yakub regretted that the elected Muslim representatives from Bihar were absent that day to express the views of their electorates. He had received a copy of the resolution of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League opposing the amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts with Bihar, for that would further reduce the Muslim percentage in the Province. They were not, however, opposed to Oriya tracts being made into a separate political unit.

Mr. B. Das interrupting said: This is the opinion of the Bihar Muslims. What about the Oriya Muslims?

Mr. Yakub said that he was not aware of that, but the Muslim population there being infinitesimal, its opinion could not count. Muslim members did not object to the general question of distribution of the provinces.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh wanted the issue to be clear and moved an amendment urging amalgamation of Oriyas with the present Orissa Division of the Province of Bihar ad Orissa. He quoted from the Philip-Duff report in support of his proposal. Orissa was backward and suffered from chronic famine and it would be well for it to remain with Bihar. But if Oriyas wanted to go out of Bihar, Behar would bid then a regretful but cordial farewell (laughter).

Dr. Moonie said that his own enquiries convinced him that the Philip-Duff report had substantially met the wishes of the people concerned. The resolution of Mr. Nilkantha Das asked the House very rightly to agree merely to the question of Oriyas being brought under one administration. Government should be left to determine as to which Province, Oriyas should be tagged. It seemed to the speaker that they should be brought under Bengal.

RANGA IYER'S AMENDMENT DISALLOWED.

ALLOWED

Mr. Ranga Iyer's amendment urging re-distribution of the Provinces on a linguistic basis was ruled out by the President as materially widening the scope of the original resolution.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying said that Mr. Ranga Iyer seemed to have spoken on the amendment that had been disallowed (Laughter). The question was really local and would be better discussed in the Local Council.

Mr. B. Das supported the amendment of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh. Mr. Amarnath Dutt supported the original motion of Mr. Nilkantha Das. He was sorry that the resolution was made a communal issue.

Mr. Dwarkanath Misra said that having suffered a great deal from association with Mahatmas in his Central Provinces (laughter) he would not lightly support the proposition before the House. Government should be given time to consider the problem.

Mr. Jogiah whose constituency includes Ganjam said that he would support the original resolution, but if Oriyas were to be amalgamated with any Province, they should be given over to Madras. (Laughter). Mr. Kumar Gangannand Sinha warned Mr. Yakub against spreading communal contagion in Bihar and Orissa where Hindus and Muslims knew how to settle their differences. He supported the resolution.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum was very much interested in the question of the readjustment of the provinces as efficiency of administration largely depended on a proper formation.

CLOSURE MOTION CARRIED.

The closure of the debate was moved and carried.

Mr. Nilkantha Das was replying, when the House rose for lunch. After lunch, Pandit Nilkanthadas said he expected that after so many years' agitation the Home Member would have understood their position and would have given them some sort of assurance that their grievances were being redressed. He expressed that

nothing less than a separate province would satisfy them.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE.

In winding up the debate, Sir Alexander Muddiman said that if it was intended to group all Oriya-speaking tracts into a separate province, then it required far greater inquiry and closer scrutiny than had been so far made. He was in great sympathy with Oriya-speaking tracts maintaining their own traditions and civilization. With regard to the suggestion that the Ganjam districts should be transferred from the Province of Madras to that of Bihar ad Orissa, this involved referring the matter to the Bihar Council not as to the desirability of the transfer, because that would be decided by the Government of India, but on the financial and administrative aspects of the question. He admitted that the present arrangements were not altogether satisfactory. Personally he thought that if, after a financial investigation it was found that the tracts could be conveniently transferred to Bihar and Orissa, he would transfer them. Concluding he said that the efficiency and convenience of the administration would be the determining factors, and if it was found that these two factors did not come in the way, the matter would be sympathetically considered. He therefore asked the mover to withdraw the resolution which, along with

RESOLUTION NOT MOVED.

The next resolution on the agenda was by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer for a Round Table Conference to settle the question of Swaraj and not a Statutory Commission. He read the resolution and amidst loud laughter announced he did not want to move it.

Sardar Gulab Singh said under instructions from his party he would not move his resolution asking for Dominion Status. The amendment was withdrawn.

TRICKING THE ASSEMBLY.

SIR PURSHOTTAMAS EXPOSES GOVT'S OBJECT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar moving the adjournment motion said that he found no reason why the Finance Member did not keep to his promise. Last August Government wanted to take the country by surprise and rush the Bill but when the assembly postponed it and more currency experts than Sir Basil imagined sprang up (laughter) Sir Basil dropped the bill as something hot. As the ratio would affect expenditure in determining the supplementary estimates Government must come forward with the Currency Bill at once. The main purpose of the delay seemed to him to force the Assembly to accept the Finance Member's ratio. He, however, submitted that the ratio should be determined in the permanent interests of the country and that budget considerations should not be brought in.

FLAGRANT BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mr. Jayakar supported the motion. He accused Government of a flagrant breach of promise of August last. The Finance Member had told them that the members would have an opportunity of discussing the bill in a calm and cool manner and on its merits.

Sir Basil Blackett:—Will the Hon'ble member actually quote me, (laughter.)

Mr. Jayakar said this proposition was put forward by Mr. Ranachariar and was practically endorsed by the Finance Member. A small bird whispered into his ear that Sir Basil wanted to follow the policy of divide and rule and place the members on the horns of a dilemma by setting up a province favourable to it in respect of re-mission of contribution against provinces not so treated.

INCORRIGIBLE FINANCE MEMBER.

Sir Basil Blackett was pleased that the motion passed through the narrow meshes and was allowed by the Chair as he was thereby enabled to dispel the prejudice Government were entitled to bring in the interest of India. The exact bearing of the ratio on the budget figures policy of remission of provincial contributions was laid down by the House and whatever Government would do in this matter would not be influenced by what the House did to-day. He heard a charge of trickery and he asked what all this excitement meant whether it foretold that the House was being tricked into expressing a final decision in blissful ignorance of some important consequences that advocates of one and four pence were so desperately afraid of discussing the ratio in the light of relevant facts and figures. (Official cheers). He admitted the need for an early discussion but there would be no serious damage done in the interval to the country justifying the adjournment motion. It was not challenged that adoption of one and four pence would have disastrous consequences on the budget. (Voices no, no).

The Finance Member: Then it proves that there is no necessity for hurrying the discussion before the budget (laughter and official applause). The markets were interested vitally in the matter and discussion on the ratio must be taken this session. The Finance Member ended: "The House is being asked to ensure Government for refusing to allow the House to run the risk of being misled and I hope the House will reject it." (Applause and laughter).—A. P.

WRECKLESS WASTE OF INDIA'S GOLD.

Sir Purshottamas said ever since the House came to know that the Finance Member wanted to take advantage of something in the budget it did not want that artificial support to that ratio be made available to the finance member. Sir Basil Blackett and official members cried: "why". Sir Purshottamas: "Because the ratio is not to be for one budget but for fifty budgets. (Applause). Are you prepared to guarantee that under one and six pence there will be no more deficits after you leave India or are you anxious to balance the budget in your period of office irrespective of the damage that may follow, when

you have left. What the country wants is a correct ratio. (Applause). I say the Finance Member having wasted sixteen million of gold resources of India he is afraid of coming before the Assembly without an extra present however short and temporary it may be. Was it not a fact that never in the history of the Indian legislature had any other bill allowed to intervene till the house had discussed and disposed of the Finance Bill. By putting the bill on the 7th March Government was stampeding the Assembly.

The Finance Member:—No. Sir Purshottamas: What is the good of saying no. That is what you are doing. Sir Purshottamas further asked whether commercial budget like the railways budget could be treated properly when the ratio would make a difference of a crore and a crore and a half in the railway revenue and capital expenditure.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta said that Government was blowing hot and cold in the same breath. In August last Sir Basil wanted the bill to be considered "now and here". To-day he said: "There is no harm in considering the bill after a month." This was an insult to the intelligence of the Assembly. "If you regard the bill as a matter of permanent importance then you should allow us to discuss it now." (Sir Basil Blackett: hear, hear). Mr. Jannadas Mehta:—You say hear, hear, but all the same you are deaf (laughter). You want us to settle the ratio question in the light of the figures of a single budget. This is an unnatural method of deciding the ratio problem.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S STATEMENT. Sir Charles Innes said Sir Purshottamas and Mr. Jannadas had charged Government of tricking the house by taking advantage of its position, in respect of the budget and by trying to influence the decision of the house on the strength of a single budget. (Opposition hear, hear). He admitted that the ratio should not be determined on the strength of a single budget. (Hear, hear). Government fully realized that they would be exposing themselves to this charge. But they felt that the house should know the immediate effect of the ratio on the budget as to whether the adoption of 1½ would mean a postponement of the liquidation of provincial contributions, whether it would involve additional taxation and hamper the railway expansion. That was the only consideration that weighed with Government, and they felt that in striking a balance between advantages and disadvantages of a particular ratio the House should be in possession of full facts. The Commerce Member hoped that the House would not ignore his repeated requests to treat the cuts on the railway budget only to raise matters of policy, for every day when their proposed expenditure was scrutinized by the Railway Standing Finance Committee.

MR. ARTHUR MOORE'S SPEECH. Mr. Arthur Moore in his maiden speech which was applauded towards the conclusion wanted there should be no further discussion on the motion. His own conviction was that the ratio of one and six was the right one. He was told that amongst those who were sitting behind the mover of the adjournment motion there were several who were in favour of one and six ratio. (Cries of question). Those members would like to have a discussion on the Ratio Bill postponed after the budget (cries of no).

Mr. Jannadas Mehta:—Are you their spokesman?

Sir Arthur Moore:—I am not but I read in the papers (laughter). As a perfectly plain outsider he (Mr. Moore) preferred the question being treated on its merits. He could not understand the discussion of currency without a consideration of the Provincial contributions and also the question whether there would be extra taxation and if so how much. Government had a strong case and therefore they should have brought the one and six Ratio Bill at a time when they had leisure. Now this week they had some leisure. But Government would not. On the other side there were non-officials with their extremely hollow tactics. (Laughter and applause). Between these two sides he felt his position somewhat awkward. He was therefore prepared for the adjournment of the term and not as a vote of censure. (Loud laughter).

NO DIFFICULTY IN ADJUSTING BUDGET.

Mr. M. S. Seshu Iyengar supported the adjournment motion. He criticized the Government policy with regard to exchange as one of submission to Whitehall's decree in favour of England. No doubt the Governor-General had power to fix the dates for discussion. That was another sign of the impotence of Government should not come forward with the plea that it was difficult to adjust the figures if the ratio was altered to one and four. The auditors paid by Government could easily do this work.

Dr. Hyder said the composition of this House was different from its predecessor. I therefore wanted some time to study the question. Opposition to 7th March showed that there was some defect in the powder and shot of one and four pence advocates. Closure was applied at 5/20 p.m.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar replying said he was thoroughly unconvinced by the Finance Member. Plea of budget figures was unreal, for, irrespective of the budget, Government had accepted one and six pence and once Government pronounced its decision it never changed it even if it knew it was wrong. (laughter). The Home Member's statement promising consideration was ambiguous.

The Home Member: If the Hon'ble member suggests that when I made that statement I had made up my mind he is saying what is not true.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar accepted the contradiction. He challenged Government's right to determine the course of business altogether independently of the wishes of the House.

Sir Basil Blackett was glad to hear on the authority of the Congress President that his Party would vote on the ratio on its merits and that the press announcement that the Party had already decided to vote for one and four pence on political grounds was untrue.

The Congress benches: Extremely untrue. No political grounds.

The Finance Member admitted that the

House must vote on a permanent ratio but its effect on the budget could not be slurred over and a clear idea of its effect on the new Budget and succeeding Budgets could not be had till the Budget was presented. At 5.30 a division was called and the motion was carried by 52 to 45 votes amidst loud cheers from the non-official benches. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED.

In the Assembly to-day, the adjournment motion was carried by 52 votes to 45 votes amidst loud cheers from the non-official benches.—A. P.

DIVISION LIST.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The following is the Division list of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's adjournment motion which was carried in the Assembly to-day, by 52 votes to 45. The following 52 voted for the motion.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. V. V. Joshi, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. B. P. Nayudu, Mr. C. Duraiswamy Aiyangar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. A. Rangaswami, Mr. M. S. Seshu Iyengar, Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi, Maulvi Sayyid Murtaza, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Jannadas Mehta, Mr. Harichandrai Vishandas, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimullah, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Sykes, Sir Purshottamas Thakur, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Moor, Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhry, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Mukhar Singh, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Pandit Malaviya, Kumar Ramanajaya Singh, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Mr. Gavin Jones, Lala Lajpatrai, Dewan Chamanlal, Sardar Kartar Singh, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Narayan Prasad Singh, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Ambikar Prasad Sinha, Mr. Siddheswar Sinha, Kumar Gangannand Sinha, Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, Dr. B. S. Moonie, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, Mr. T. R. Phookun, Mr. Srischandra Dutt, Maulvi Abdulmatin Chaudhury, Lala Rang Beharilal and Mr. Aney.

The following 45 voted against the motion.

Mr. J. W. Bhore, Mr. Graham, Mr. Young, Mr. Howell, Sir Ganen Roy, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Dunnet, Mr. Clow, Mr. Coatsman, Mr. V. K. A. Ayangar, Sir George Paddison, Mr. G. Ayangar, Mr. Allison, Mr. Haig, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmad, Mr. Keane, Mian Abdul Aziz, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Hazlett, Mr. Tonkinson, Prince Akram Hussain, Sardar Johar Singh, Captain Kabul Singh, Sayyed Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. M. Ratnaswamy, Mr. M. C. Rajah, Col. Gidney, Mr. Joshi, Raja Gazanfarali Khan, Sayyed Hussain Shah Mahdi, Rajmahal Shah, Mr. Lamb, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Bupendra Nath Mitra, Mr. W. M. Ghulam Kadirkhan Dakhan, Mr. Anwarulazim and Sir Darcy Lindsay.—A. P.

ALLEGED DEFIANCE OF PARTY MANDATE

MR. RANGA IYER.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer says:—

I have seen statements in the Press that I threatened to resign from the Swaraj Party on the boycott of the Statutory Commission and that I would move my resolution in defiance of the Party mandate. This statement is not correct. I do not agree with the Party's decision, but membership of the Party involves sacrifice of one's personal convictions. I sacrificed my conviction two years ago on the National Demand when the Party decided on Provincial Autonomy and provisional dymrhy in the Central Government. I was in the minority of one then, as now; but I strenuously fought to establish my views and propose to continue my fight. My position has improved since, because a large number of members in the Party feel that direct action should be resorted to. The proceedings of the last Sunday's meeting, which I cannot disclose, are proof of the increased earnestness of the part of the members to embark on obstruction. If considerations of sanity intervene, the Party has no other alternative, in my opinion, but to join hands with the Responsivists, as I find no fundamental difference between the present policy of Swarajists and Responsivists. On matters communal each party can be a law unto itself, but on matters political they must present a united front of steel to the "Steel Frame."—Free Press.

DETENUS & POLICY OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

REPLY OF HOME MEMBER.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Replying to a number of inquiries by Mr. Kumar Gangannand Sinha, the Home Member said that the Government of India accepted general responsibility for the policy under which the Bengal detenues were restrained, but while the application of that policy in the case of Regulation III prisoners, was a matter for the Government of India, in the case of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act prisoners it was a matter for the Government of Bengal. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose was detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Home Member promised to forward for the consideration of the Bengal Government the copy of the question which, "inter alia," suggested proper treatment, or bringing Mr. Bose to Calcutta or releasing him, and the Government's answer.—A. P.

'ELDERS' IN SESSIONS.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

REPORT ON THEIR STATUS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Council of State commenced its winter session to-day in the new Council Chamber adjoining the Assembly Chamber. There was a fair attendance of members who, before the proceedings commenced, were seen inspecting the new Chamber and commenting favourably on the arrangements of seats etc.

Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith, President took his seat exactly at eleven o'clock. The following members were sworn in:—Mr. H. C. Haig, Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, Mr. F. B. Evans, Mr. G. A. Thomas, J. A. L. Swain, Mr. T. S. Chand, Mr. H. T. S. Forrest, and the Maharaja of Burdwan.

The President announced the selection of (Sir Phoebe Sethia, Sir Annamall Chettiar, Sir W. A. Bell and Maulvi Abdul Karim to serve on the panel of Chairmen, and Lala Ramsaranadas, Raja Rampal Singh, Sir Ebrahim Jaffer, Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. Desikachari to serve on the Committee on petitions.

The Secretary to the Council read a message from the last Assembly signifying its agreement to the amendment made by the Council to the Indian Bar Councils Bill.—A. P.

BILLS INTRODUCED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah introduced the Bill to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1925, extending the privilege of providing old age to all classes of educational employees holding non-pensionable posts, whether serving as teachers or otherwise, in educational institutions, or employed under educational and administrative bodies.

Mr. S. R. Das, introduced the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, Amendment Bill affecting the pecuniary limits in rent suits, as recommended by the Civil Justice Committee.

Mr. Brayne introduced the Madras Salt Act Amendment Bill so as to fix the minimum of charge that could be levied to meet the cost of the Preventive establishment, which had recently increased, while there had been a lowering of the salt duty from Rs. 2.8 per maund to Rs. 1.4 a maund.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

Mr. H. G. Haig replying to a question regarding the separation of judicial and executive functions, said that proposals had been received from the Government of Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, which were being examined by the Government of India.

The President congratulated Sir John Bell on the Knighthood conferred on him. Sir John Bell suitably acknowledged the congratulations of the President and the House.

After three official bills had been introduced, Sir Mahomed Habibulla announced that tomorrow non-official resolutions would be discussed and that on Friday, the Light Houses Bill and the Bills introduced that day and also those presented as having been passed by the Assembly, would be taken into consideration.—A. P.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

THEIR STATUS AND PRIVILEGES.

The report of the Committee of the Council of State on the privileges and status of the members of the Council of State makes interesting reading.

The Hon. Mr. Ramdas proposed that the election offences should be tried by a Committee of the House and not by Courts, and the privileges of the members should be embodied in a statute. The Committee decided by a majority that these questions were outside the scope of the Committee's terms of reference. The Committee recommended that an allowance be granted for three days only before and after the holding of the session and not for seven days as now, if the proposal was accepted by a majority of un-official members and that half the usual daily allowance for days when the members are travelling, if it be agreed to extend it to the Assembly members also, and that there was no need to change the rule by which a member could reserve the whole compartment.

RIGHTS OF THE MEMBERS.

The Committee, with the exception of Mr. Ramdas, was of the view that the members of the Council of State should retain the title of honourable and a majority were also of the opinion that in any case, no recommendation could be made as it was a prerogative of the Crown. The Committee recommended for allowance to members resident in the place where the Council is sitting for the year that they should be

ALLEGED INTERCEPTION OF LETTER.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. ISPAHANI.

FURTHER HEARING ADJOURNED.

Charged with intercepting letter addressed to Mr. Mahomed Hussein Sustary by the Persian Consul-General, Mr. Haji Mirza Mahomed Isphani, a well-known Persian Merchant of Bombay was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday morning by the C. I. D.

It may be recalled that Mr. Isphani was arrested on January 21, on the complaint made by Mr. Sustary and was subsequently released on bail. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the police prosecutor with Mr. S. G. Velunkar appeared for the prosecution, Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. Bharucha appeared for Mr. Sustary the complainant, while Mr. C. N. Ranga conducted the defence.

The complainant alleged that a letter written by Tacki Nabair the Persian Consul-General at Simla on August 25, 1926 to M. H. Sustary of Bombay was intercepted by the accused and was reproduced in "Sitara-e-Mahid," a Tehran Persian daily newspaper. On coming to know of it, Mr. Sustary informed the C. I. D. who found out in the course of their inquiries that a negative of the letter was in the Rembrand Studio of Hornby Road, Fort. The manager of the Studio informed the police, that the letter was brought to him by a man who gave his name as Mahomed Khan Kazrani. On being shown a photograph of Mr. Isphani the manager identified it as that of Mr. Kazrani—the man who had brought him the letter.

At the outset, Mr. Thanawalla applied for a short adjournment of the case because he wanted to examine the handwriting expert who was to come to Bombay in a few days, regarding the hand-writing of Isphani.

As the defence did not object to an adjournment being given, the hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN PANAMA.

SINDH DEPUTATION WAITS ON MR. BHORE.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 8.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. Jaimdas Doolatram and Bhaji Pessumal Mulchand, saw Mr. Bhore, who is in charge of the Department for Indians overseas in connection with the question of legislation against Indians in Panama. Mr. Bhore has wired to the Secretary of State for India about the matter and has promised to do his best in this connection. Lala Lajpat Rai has agreed to come to Sindh to preside over the Thar and Parkar District Hindu Conference. Thereafter he is expected to tour in the whole of Sindh.—Free Press.

The King Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. A. W. E. Wert Barrister-at-Law as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Patna in succession to the Hon'ble Sir John Bucknill deceased.—A. P.

Council or Committee and also considered it desirable that the members of the Council of State should have recognised the place assigned to them in public functions on the lines of the warrant of precedence.

The Committee also held that they were not competent to recommend exemption of members of the Council of State from operation of the Arms Act as the matter had been considered last year in regard to ex-members and rejected by the House. The Committee also decided not to make any recommendation that members of legislatures on tour in the constancies should be exempt from punitive action by the local Governments with reference to the Government of India.

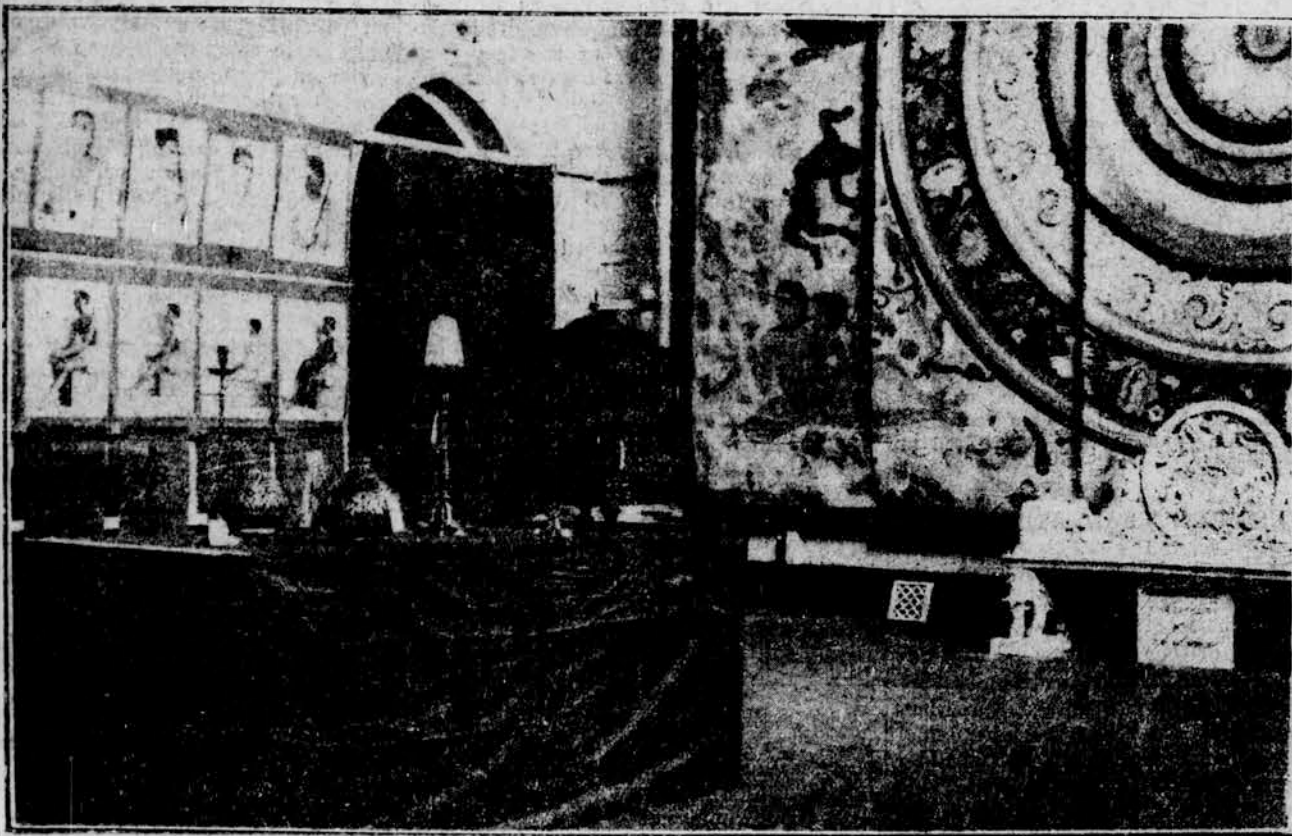
The Committee also held that it was not in their scope to consider the desirability of equal representation with the Legislative Assembly on the advisory councils, the introduction of larger number of bills in the Council of State and ban on the attacks on the Council of State in the Legislative Assembly while granting allowances of members.—Free Press.

SALE OF REVERSE BILLS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

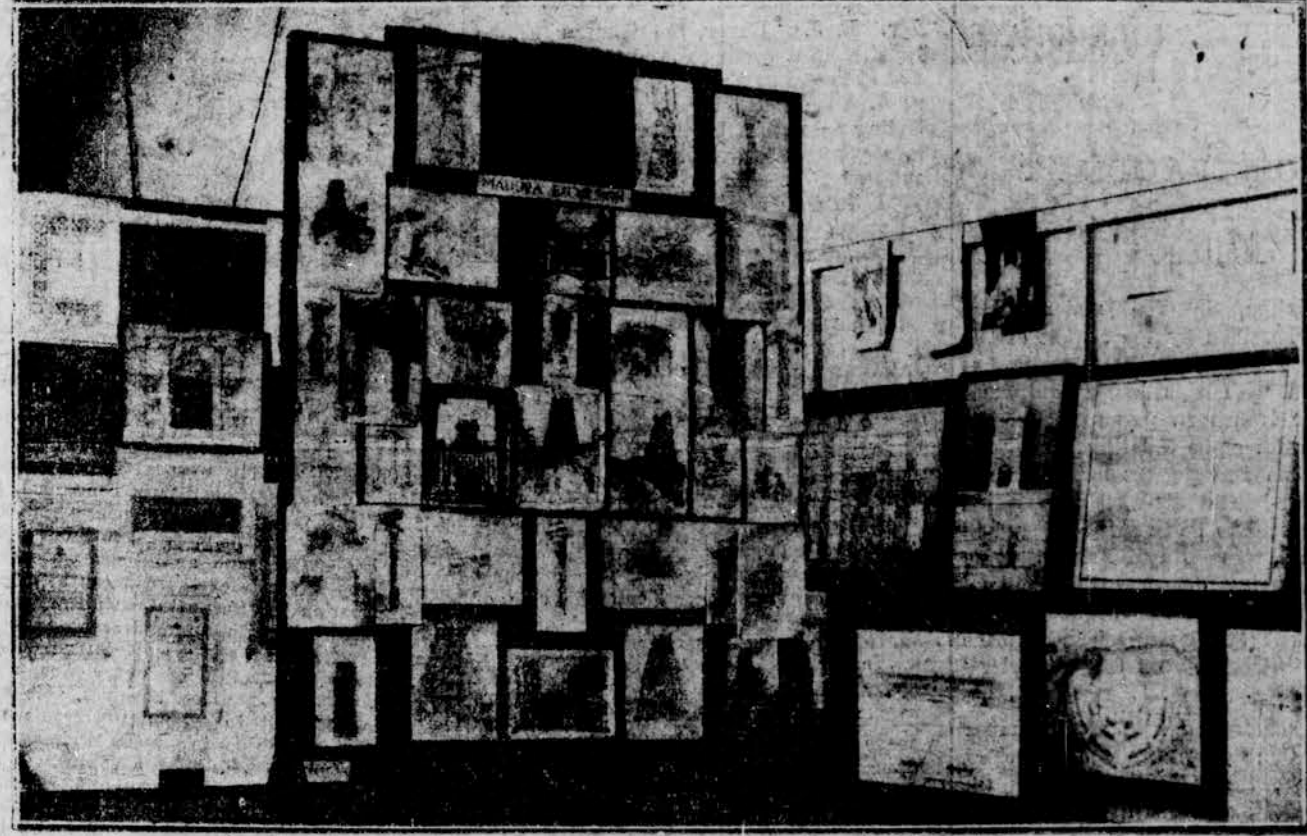
At question time in the Council of State to-day, Mr. Brayne, Finance Secretary, replying to Kumar Shankar Roy Choudhri said there had been no sales of Reverse Council Bills since September 1920. At the beginning of April 1926, it was announced that the Imperial Bank of India would sell sterling without limit of amount on behalf of Government at the export gold point corresponding to the ratio of 8.4751 grains of fine gold per rupee i.e. at 15 3/4 for telegraphic transfer. No offers were made until last December when sterling to the amount of nearly 1 1/2 millions was sold and a corresponding deflation of currency was effected. No contractions of currency apart from seasonal fluctuations were effected in the years 1921-22, 1922-23 and in the current year.—A. P.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ARTS-STUDENTS' WORK,



"Chronicle" Photo.

A section of the J. J. School of Arts Exhibition opened by the Governor yesterday.



"Chronicle" Photo.

The Architectural Section of the Exhibition.

FRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

GOVERNOR'S FULL SUPPORT.

WORK OF SCHOOL OF ART STUDENTS.

The Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, presented a picturesque appearance on Tuesday when H. E. the Governor presided over the annual prize distribution and inspected the exhibition of students' work which was superb in excellence and workmanship. On arrival Their Excellencies were received by Capt. Gladstone Solomon, the Principal, and conducted to the dais. As it was usual with the function of this kind, the proceedings commenced with the presentation of the annual report by the Principal, reviewing the progress of the School of Art during the past year. He dealt separately with the different departments such as the Reay Art Workshops, School of Architecture, and Drawing, painting and modelling.

REAY ART WORKSHOPS.

The Principal in the course of his review of the year's work said: "The principal drawbacks to the progress of the Workshops are lack of space, and insufficiency and want of equipment. The 'ten' classes are housed in 'six' rooms, and the congestion in the building can well be imagined. And yet the quality and quantity of articles produced in the workshops under this cramped state of affairs is somewhat surprising. As to the entomological plant it is in some cases useless, and in these present times, it is necessary to proceed with the help of modern equipment. The total cost to Government of such improved facilities would not exceed 27,000 rupees, which may be considered as a non-recurring reasonable expenditure when one takes into consideration the saving of a recurring grant of twenty-one thousand rupees annually on account of the closing of the Pottery Section of the School of Art, which we all regret."

It is gratifying to report that one of our Agricultural students has been awarded a valuable scholarship by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India, and that many local successes have been achieved during the past year. It is however in the increased number of buildings arising in Bombay and its suburbs in which the Indian traditional forms are used, that the practical usefulness of the School of Architecture to the City is most clearly reflected.

DRAWING, PAINTING AND MODELLING.

"In the Drawing, painting and modelling classes, the number of students, which in 1925-26 was 208, is now 262. The class for mural painting has been specially busy with the painting of a ceiling for the Villa Laxmi Phule of Baroda by order of Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Baroda, who honoured the school with a visit. Besides the decorative work of the painting classes, studies from life form an important part of the curriculum. An eminent English painter who recently inspected the life classes pronounced them to be well up to the level of the life classes in the European schools of art. At the same time, the Indian designing has made some progress."

It is undoubtedly a fact that the past year has witnessed a much improved production and I trust and believe that the stage is now passed when every genuine effort in the school for progress in art, when the artist or the student is peculiarly open to criticisms of his aims and efforts, liable to misunderstanding. We believe that this is so, and that after several years, concentrated endeavour, we are in a position to show Your Excellency the "accomplished facts," by this exhibition of the students' work which will speak for itself. The Press Note recently issued explaining the aims and functions of the School of Art and contradicting rumours was a time-

ly measure, for which we would all express our thanks to Government.

The total number of students in the School of Art now numbers 572 as compared with 496 last year. This is very satisfactory, but although there are many questions (particularly with regard to the Normal Class for Drawing Teachers, Modelling Classes, and the Intermediate Examination) which will engage the attention of Government it is the paramount question of the Art students' further progress beyond the radius of the School of Art which causes us particular anxiety. Upon the solution of that problem depends the future fate of this institution. For that reason Your Excellency's remarks at the opening of the Pathare Prabhu Exhibition in December last on the subject of the Prix de Delhi Scheme were a great encouragement; for that scheme will open a door that is at present closed, and will furnish an outlet which is sorely needed for Indian artistic talent.

The Governor after presenting prizes to the successful students made a speech in which he referred to the Prix de Delhi Scheme and said:

"I should like to consider, for a moment, the part which a school of art, such a school as this, may fairly be expected to play in the present movement of reviving interest in art in India, a movement which has occupied the attention of so many people in this Presidency and elsewhere. That question of course includes, as the greater includes the less, the question of Government patronage for Art. We have it on the authority of the historians that Governments have, in the past, done a great deal for the encouragement of art; and perhaps in no country more so than in India, where it may well be said that the efforts and results of art patronage reached their zenith. The immortal monuments of Indian art are a lasting reminder to us of that. There is no doubt that Government can still do much to assist art, but we do not now live in the picturesque seventeenth century, and, of course, what can be done in that way must necessarily be modified according to the present-day condition. For this reason it would be inadvisable to expect too much and one of the questions affecting this institution, to be carefully weighed is the extent to which Government can really help on the efforts of the artists."

"I do not hold with those pessimists, as I may call them, who believe that Art is lost left alone to sink or swim, nor do I think for a moment that such views can be borne out by a reference to precedents, whether Western or Eastern. Something may certainly be done by a State (that believes in the value of art, to the community as a whole, and something 'can' be done by judicious patronage to help on the revival of art in India. I do not mean to say that art should lean too heavily upon State aid, but the Prix de Delhi Scheme to which you have referred, Mr. Principal, has always seemed to me a very sound example of one of those ways in which help may be rendered very efficiently to Indian art; and that that, or some similar scheme, is very urgently needed for the further advancement of this School of Art in particular no one who has studied the conditions of the School will, I think, be disposed to doubt for a moment."

"You have informed us that an eminent painter from England has, after full inspection, accepted the average standard of the Life Classes of this School as 'well up to the level of the European Schools of Art', and this, of course, must be a matter of satisfaction to the Staff and students. Such testimony from an authoritative quarter does, I consider, furnish an additional reason for the hope that increased facilities, such as those which would be furnished by a Central Institute of Art at Delhi, on the lines suggested in the Prix de Delhi Scheme, would assuredly help the young students, who have now attained to recognised standards of proficiency, along the further stage forward, which is so necessary to their future. I can well understand the anxiety in the minds of the instructors, who are obliged to see proficient students stopped short, as it were, at the very moment when they most require patronage and opportunity."

I am, therefore, as I have said on former occasions, in full agreement with the Prix de Delhi Scheme. I am glad to know that

the Scheme has found strong and efficient public support and able individual advocacy, and I hope that the united efforts of all lovers of art in this country may very soon succeed in opening that 'closed door' to which you Mr. Principal, have referred."

"When all is said and done, art must, to a great extent, rely upon individual patronage, and I see really encouraging symptoms, not confined to I am glad to say to any one Province, of the increasing public recognition of this important fact. The increase in the number of Exhibitions of Art and Art Crafts all over the country is an excellent sign of the times. In particular I was very glad recently to see the thoroughly sound standard of much of the work on exhibition at the Bombay Art Society, and to observe such lively evidences of artistic ability from Bengal, Madras, Northern India, and this Presidency. It was also gratifying to see that many past students of this school were so worthily represented at that Exhibition. I hope that such efforts, and similar efforts that are now being made all over the country, will meet with the approval of many purchasers and patrons."

"I am sure that an inspection of the Exhibition which will be on view to-day will convince us all that the work of the Modelling Class, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Matre and Mr. Talim, as well as the School Staff, is by no means lagging behind the other sections of the School in its productions, and I could wish to see that interesting class to obtain far more patronage from Architects and others who might well be glad to utilise its services in the preparation of many details."

PROPOSAL FOR ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL.

As to the proposals for a full-time Architectural School in the School of Art, I have heard of these with great interest. It is a satisfaction to learn that the work of this branch of the School of Art has met with so much appreciation from the Royal Institute of British Architects, and I can fully understand Professor Badley's desire for an extension of the courses of training. I am not sure that, at present, a full-time School of Architecture exists within the limits which the School of Art necessarily entails; but the question of its practicability will be investigated, if and when the time comes which will justify such additional expenditure."

The Governor was then presented with a clear lighter executed by the students for His Excellency as a souvenir of the occasion.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by the Hon. Diwan Bahadur H. D. Desai, Minister of Education.

Their Excellencies before leaving the School of Art inspected the exhibition of students' work.

REVISION OF PRAYER BOOK.

DRAFT COPY PRESENTED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The most important ecclesiastical event in the Church of England in the living memory was a meeting of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, at Church House, Westminster, when the Archbishops of the two Provinces presented a draft copy of the revised prayer book prepared by the House of Bishops. All proposals are of a permissive character. The majority are not controversial and include the shortening of morning and evening prayers and an increase in the numbers of thanksgiving and other prayers, notably including a reference to the League of Nations and industrial peace. Burial services are enriched by the inclusion of a prayer which is described as less stern and gloomy. Baptism and marriage services omit reference to some Old Testament patriarchs. Both bride and bridegroom are required to respond promising to 'comfort, honour and keep.' The bride has no longer to promise to 'obey'. Libertine is given to Shorten the litany, while the use of the Athanasian Creed is made voluntary. Sanctions are given to the alternative order for the administration of holy Communion.

One of the principle alterations relates to the reservation of 'rubrics.' It provides that the reservation elements shall be used

for communion for the sick, and for no other purpose, and the sacrament so reserved shall not be brought into connection with any ceremony and not exposed or removed except in order to be received in communion or otherwise reverently consumed.

The communion service is shortened owing to a larger number of Communicants than formerly. The whole question of the calendar is left for examination by a Commission. It is stipulated that the changes shall not be used arbitrarily, or without the goodwill of the peoples represented on the parochial church council. The revision has not yet received the final form pending consideration by the convocation which will give its verdict on 29th March after which the prayer-book will be submitted to Parliament which may accept or reject but not amend it.—Reuter's Special.

PRAYER SERVICE AT WEST-MINSTER ABBEY.

RUGBY, Feb. 7.

A service of prayer and recollection for the late Emperor of Japan who held the rank of Field Marshal in the British Army will be held at Westminster Abbey, next Wednesday. The King will be represented by Prince Arthur of Connaught, Sir Launing Worthington Evans, Secretary for War, and General Sir George Milne, Chief of the Imperial General Staff will attend, and five Field-Marshal will be present, namely, Lord Methuen, Earl Haig, Viscount Allenby, Sir William Robertson and Sir Claude Jacob. Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood also will be represented.—B. O. W.

SPEECHES OF ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In a long speech the Archbishop of Canterbury presenting and explaining the revisions, said that it would be nearest to negligence and indifference to refer to the present proposals as anything but the culmination of what had been sought for sixty years, and though they were called provisional with a view to giving a further opportunity for amendment, they in a very large sense were final. He was convinced that the use of this book would meet the requirements of many who had hitherto been dissatisfied, and would even draw together some who were now dissatisfied and uneasy, while as regards the sanction given for the use of the alternative order for the administration of communion they had taken into consideration the offices in use in the different parts of Anglican communion, for example, in Scotland, the United States and South Africa.

He emphasised that none of the alterations changed the doctrinal position of the Church of England.

The Archbishop of York pointed out that the new book bore an awkward title of "Composite-Book", because it comprised the existing book with permitted additions, alterations and alternatives, side by side.

At the conclusion of the Church meeting a crowded audience flocked to the entrance hall and besieged the stalls selling the new prayer book. It is a bulky volume, a further perusal of which reveals another subject likely to create much discussion, namely the prescription that the priest celebrating the communion shall wear certain vestments. Option is allowed to those marrying to adhere to the old or to adopt the new form of service.—Reuter's Special.

NEW PRAYER BOOK AND ITS CRITIC

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Newspapers devote much space to the new Prayer Book opinions on which are divided. Critics' proposals are headed by the Bishop of Birmingham who has made a statement expressing the opinion that the provision of an alternative prayer of consecration in communion and permission for the reservation of the sacrament are most undesirable. He suggests that they should be postponed for generation, while non-controversial proposals should be adopted.—Reuter's Special.

THE LATE MR. N. M. BODAS

Dr. Narayan Mahadeo Bodas whose tragic death took place on Monday morning the 7th inst. in the Charak Clinic, was the grandson of that famous and distinguished Sanskrit Scholar Mahamahopadhyaya Rajaram Shastri Bodas. He was born at Satara in October 1890. After passing the Matriculation examination in 1906 with distinction he joined the Elphinstone Col-



Late Dr. N. M. Bodas, who died on Monday from the effects of a fall.

lege. He passed his B.A. examination in 1910 and B. Sc. in 1913. He joined the Grant Medical College and got through his M.B.B.S. in 1915 with distinction. He served in the War from 1916 to 1922 practically on all fronts, including the North West Frontier, Bussrah, Mesopotamia and Egypt. In 1921 Capt. Bodas resigned Military Service and went to England to prosecute further studies. He worked in the Bartholomew Hospital London, as an Honorary Radiologist, for about a year. After obtaining his D.M.R.E. he returned to Bombay. In February 1924 he started his practice independently. By his industry and genius he soon achieved the distinction of being one of the best and foremost Radiologists in India. He has left behind him his widow with two children his aged father, a High Court Vakil, his aged mother, and a brother who is also a High Court Pleader. His father, Mr. M. B. Bodas is already well-known in Marathi reading circles for his sound study and writings.

Dr. Bodas had already established himself at the head of his profession and just for the sake of independent practice had even refused several offers of service from some Native States.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS BY ENGLISH MAIL

Among the notable arrivals by the English mail "Ravapindi" due to arrive in Bombay on Friday next are also Mr. and Mrs. A. H. S. Ashton, Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, Their Highnesses the Raja and Rani of Kashipur, and H. H. the Thakur Sahib of Rajkot.

(Continued from Column 6.)
delight the crowd by taking an opportunity to hit Astill for six on the pavilion and just missing two others on leg side. The drawing of stumps amidst great excitement revealed that the M.C.C. had won the match by innings and 91 runs.

CEYLON: SECOND INNINGS.				
Albert, b. Astill, b. Geary	24			
Blair, l.b.w. b. Geary	42			
Brindley, b. Geary	7			
Waldock, l.b.w. b. Tate	91			
Brooke, b. Geary	40			
Vangezel, c. Gilligan, b. Tate	13			
Sarvanamuthu, b. Tate	13			
Keert, b. Mercer	4			
Gunasakere, c. Wyatt, b. Tate	5			
Horan, b. Tate	5			
Sinclair, not out	1			
Extras	13			
Total	235			

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson presided at the opening of the Annual Exhibition and prize distribution of the School of Art on Tuesday the 8th February.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a State Ball at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 8th February.

M. C. C.'S FINAL MATCH.

ASTILL CAPTURES 7 WKTS. FOR 18 RUNS.

CEYLON TEAM DEFEATED BY INNINGS AND 91 RUNS.

COLOMBO, Feb. 27.

After yesterday's torrid rain, this morning broke fine and cool and gave promise of another day's enjoyable cricket. The weather that prevailed on the occasion of M. C. C.'s final appearance in Colombo ground however was far from enjoyable for grilling sun and pent up heat made it very sultry for the tourists. It was particularly very hot in the afternoon and it was perhaps this factor that was responsible for the falling away in the M.C.C. bowling which was so unmistakably noticeable after lunch.

In the morning the M.C.C. was supreme. Ceylonese batsmen succumbed one after another by Astill who in the end came out with astounding figures of 7 wickets for 18 runs. Indeed this bowler dominated the play before lunch as no other bowler has ever before done in course of the tour. He was kept on for the whole length of the innings which lasted to-day for nearly 90 minutes.

CEYLON: First Innings.

Brooke, b. Tate	10			
Blair, l.b.w. b. Mercer	0			
Waldock, c. Gilligan, b. Mercer	11			
Albert, l.b.w. b. Astill	51			
Brindley, c. (substitute) b. Astill	21			
Vangezel, c. Astill	0			
Sarvanamuthu, l.b.w. b. Astill	0			
Gunasakere, stumped, Brown, b. Astill	2			
Horan, c. (substitute) b. Astill	0			
Sinclair, c. Brown, b. Astill	8			
Kealart, not out	16			
Extras	6			
Total	103			

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	E	W
Tate	17	4	52	1	
Mercer	8	0	20	2	
Astill	15	6	18	7	

Holding a lead of 326 runs Gilligan enforced the Ceylon team to follow on and Albert and Blair started the Ceylonese second innings at 12-45. At lunch they were still together with 12 and 2 respectively. When the fresh start was made the Ceylonese batsmen forced their uphill task with great confidence and so well did they play up against the will bowling that by tea interval they had made a needed recovery. They had however even then not escaped the possibility of a final defeat and the only result they could play for was a draw for they were still in a minority of 170 runs with 100 minutes left for play. Geary continued at his end and bagged all the 3 wickets that went down before the second adjournment. Curiously enough Tate failed to give any assistance at the critical juncture and was only useful as a stop gap for his more successful colleagues. In the first fifty that came on board in thirty-five minutes Tate had given considerable number. At last Gilligan brought on Wyatt for the first time to support Geary. The latter at once brought about the separation by getting Albert caught by a leg-trap and 10 runs after an unfortunate l.b.w. decision sent back Blair for a brilliant 43 including 4 fours and a six. Brindley was soon bowled but Waldock and Brooke defied the situation to a considerable extent with a magnificent partnership which was unbroken. At tea interval Waldock had 42 and Brooke 40 to their credit.

After resumption the end came unexpectedly. Brooke was clean bowled by a perfect ball, and Waldock was out soon afterwards to the fourth l.b.w. decision of the day. Neither Brooke, who played a real captain's innings, nor Waldock gave a single chance. In adding 78 runs for the fourth wicket, Waldock hit 8 fours his favourite being a great drive through covers. This was Tate's first wicket of the day and then he improved from which he almost eclipsed Astill. He captured 5 wickets for 13 runs and should have got still another if Gilligan had not missed a catch at cover. Sarvanamuthu

(Continued in Column 1)

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BACK TO THE LAND.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Royal Commission on Agriculture is now busy in India, it goes without saying, that most of the glaring handicaps for the due development of agriculture, will not escape their notice e.g., prominent 'inter-alia' are:

- (1) Too much fragmentation of land;
- (2) The non-fixity of tenure; (3) The inaccessibility of most of the waste land fit for cultivation; (4) The indispensibility of plenty of robust cattle; (5) Sufficient supply of water throughout the year; (6) Relaxation of forest laws for "raab" purposes, etc.

On every one of the above items, volumes could be written, and files of information and notes must already have been before the Commission. But the point, on which too much stress cannot be laid is, that India, apart from its vast industrial and commercial potentiality, is so peculiarly an agricultural country, that no matter what revolutions machinery might do in industrial, commercial and even agricultural spheres, the indispensibility of sufficient robust cattle in the interest of agriculture, cannot be questioned. Even help of funds and sample-seeds, etc. from co-operative credit societies will play a secondary part to cattle. What capital is for trade and industry, cattle is for cultivation. Take, for instance, a holding of 10 acres of land; the owner, if he himself is a cultivator, will easily maintain 5 to 6 heads of cattle say 2 or 3 cows or she-buffaloes, and 2 or 3 he-buffaloes or oxen. This would supply to the owner enough of milk, curd, whey, butter, and ghee; there will be enough manure for his vegetables or fruit trees if he cares to plant them. He can keep sheep, goats, any number of fowls and poultry in his holding. All this will surely keep an agriculturist well-fed, and in easy circumstances, provided the man can secure for his cattle sufficient grazing. This point leads to that much aggrivated question of the want of the necessary "gur charans" in an agricultural country like India. No doubt the sample cattle bred and reared under the upto date sanitary methods, as demonstrated at the last Poona Agricultural Exhibition should be the ideal, that can be aimed at presently only by the Ruling Chiefs and rich Zamindars, but the average India must continue to go on its present slow and steady lines of progress until proper education forces the people all round to give to sanitation and public health the due regard necessary for a resurrecting Nation noted for its ancient civilisation.

So also the uncertainty or non-fixity of the tenure would certainly come and it does come, in the way of many an agricultural area being rapidly converted into an horticultural one. A serious consideration of, and informed enquiry on this point, will convince anybody that adequate attention and energy are denied to many a holding for the simple reason that the due fruits of his labour are not vouchsafed to the holder, because of the non-stable tenure. This means tremendous loss to India by non-production—a most question of very vital importance indeed.

In India, vast tracts of waste lands are lying uncultivated, simply because there is no road access to them. Now, to expect Government to make all these roads in their present financial state, would mean to wait till the Greek Kalends. But solution of this drawback would not be difficult, if the Intelligentsia in the country look round about themselves, and following the recent resolve of the Brahmans of Kanara, take themselves "back to agriculture." Because, if intelligent people really take personal interest in agriculture, they will "suo motu" provide for roads, avoid too much fragmentation, and by constitutional agitation get most of the real grievances removed. But for any and every progressive movement, it is mainly the Government that must come forward, because the leaders of thought in the country invariably lag behind to make the necessary move forward.

For do we not know that when there had been a dearth of houses in Bombay, it was the Government that had to take the lead. The Governor came with special instructions, "Houses for the Poor." The next instrument of instructions we saw is, "Hospitals for the Sick," and if the Agricultural Commission and Earl Winterton, penetrate the present Indian position properly, the next instruments of instructions must contain "employment for the unemployed by tempting them back to agriculture." Because, by the time the next Governor of Bombay comes, the Royal Commission's Report will be ready and the present Agricultural Viceroy will be in form to give effect to the Commission's findings.

But even now, if an educated owner of land instead of rotting in a big city for want of employment went back to his land and made the labourer on his land reasonably comfortable, some congestion both of the unemployed B.A.s. and the striking mill-hand in big cities will certainly be got rid of to the all-round advantage of all concerned.

Sir, the Royal Commission on Agriculture will have sat in vain, if it did not make agriculture sufficiently attractive to tempt the surplus products of the Universities to go "back to agriculture."—Yours etc.,

MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN.

Santa Cruz,

It is understood that the services of Mr. Noyce, President of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board are placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. It is also understood that Mr. Rogers, Inspector General of Forests, intends proceeding on eight months leave early in May next. The question of the temporary successor is already engaging the attention of Government.—A. P.

THE DOOM OF THE VEIL.

KEMAL'S SENSATIONAL STATEMENT

The following sensational statement on his recent drastic new laws was given by the Turkish Premier, Kemal Pasha, in an interview with Edibah Terrington, a woman journalist of English-Turkish parentage.

By a decree of the republic, any Turkish woman who wears a veil will be subjected to severe punishment.

Since we began to introduce modern methods and progressive ideas, we find our women more opposed to advancement than our Turkish men.

In our metropolis a great majority of women have championed the cause of liberty and progress more readily. In some instances, than the men, but in villages and towns, and among our peasants, the women have been a stumbling-block to all innovations.

For some time, conscious of the delicacy of any course to be taken against the women, I have been patient with them.

In Aintab and throughout our north-eastern provinces a certain class of men openly challenged the decree that substituted the hat for the fez.

WOMEN MAKE TROUBLE.

We had to hang five of the ringleaders to impress on the minds of these fanatical sects that the republic had made up its mind to divorce itself from the past and adopt a new and every pattern of civilization in vogue in the West. Now throughout the fatherland you will not find one hundred men wearing the fez.

With the women the problem has been difficult. We first tried intense propaganda, and made some little progress. Then we tried the method of example. We induced the younger women in distant villages and towns to discard the veil. The peasantry derided them. In several instances they made physical attack on our emissaries of progress.

If the fez were merely a headgear we would have left the wearer to his poor taste, but the wearer of the fez insisted that it was something sacred, from which a Moslem and a Turk must not part. In some villages the man with the fez resorted to physical violence on the wearer of the hat.

Therefore the issue was which headgear should prevail. As the world knows, the hat did.

The wearer of the veil not only feels that she is the incarnation of virtue and modesty, but that the women without the veil are immodest and indecent. The veil has become a cover for hypocrisy which I shall tear to shreds.

The veil is insanitary. Very few Turkish women are ruddy-complexioned. Hiding their faces for centuries, they have grown sallow and pale-faced.

My second reason for outlawing the veil is moral. In Anatolia our men never saw a woman outside of their own immediate families or Christian women. I have lived in the European provinces of Turkey, where Turkish men were accustomed to see a little more of women, and I have lived in Western countries, where men see women every hour of the day.

My observation convinced me that among those three classes of men, those of our Anatolian provinces, who came into very little contact with women, were by nature more suspicious.

My third charge against the veil is that it has always shielded the criminal. For years some of the most cunning criminals have issued forth, masqueraded in the comely zar (flowing white robe worn by Turkish women), a heavy veil completely hiding their identity. In the three years of the republic's life the law has apprehended four thousand criminals who were operating behind a woman's veil.

Any woman apprehended wearing a veil is charged with misconduct (punishable by a fine); a second offence is considered as a misdemeanour (punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both); and a third offence is considered, a felony (punishable by death).—"Tit Bits".

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR
MADRASI CHILDREN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed very gratifying to note that the Bombay Municipal authorities—to make a special mention of those in charge of the Educational Department—have been kind enough to extend their helping hand to the Madras community in Bombay by starting small primary schools in the most important centres of the city and Suburbs where this community has congregated. Till very recently such institutions were not to be heard of anywhere, but now it is not very uncommon to see at ease one institution of the sort in places like Parel, Darlar and Matunga where resides almost all the Madras community in Bombay. By this action the Bombay Municipality has done a good service to humanity and vindicated its dispassionate attitude.

Now there are about three or four institutions and the latest one at Darlar promises to have a very good scope and prospects in store and it is indeed a blessing to the community put up in this part of the city. Looking to the very good beginning it has made, a brighter day awaits it in the near future, of which fact the Primacy Educational Department authorities themselves seem to have realized. It may be said that this school owes its birth to the strenuous efforts of Mr. C. H. Narayana Iyer, and special mention may be made of Messrs. Javale of Darlar (G) ward and A. K. Pai of the Primary Education Department, who rendered a cordial assistance to Mr. Narayana Iyer, under whose able management this seedling is sure to have a healthy growth, but all that is further wanted and prayed for, is the helping hand of nutrition of the Departmental authorities in time. The strength of this school is now about 57, and although it is now conducted in one

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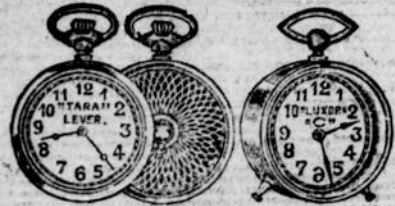
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